THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 855.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, Auguſt 26, 1771.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, *&c. of* Auguſt [illegible] 1771.

To the PUBLIC.

WE have in the public prints an account of a battle fought between the Militia of North-Carolina, commanded by William Tryon, Eſq; on one part, and a party of Men who ſtile themſelves Regulators. The accounts we have of this very unhappy diſturbance, or as the government of that province calls it, of this rebellion, are not ſufficiently particular to enable us at this diſtance to form a juſt opinion of it. We muſt ſuppoſe the Governor judges it expedient to act the part he has taken on the one hand, even to his firing upon theſe people, before the expiration of the time he had allowed them for repentance; nor can we imagine any body of men compoſed of individuals, varying from each other in principles, civil and * religious, as well as in intereſt, could enter into ſo dangerous an oppoſition to government, unleſs they found themſelves aggrieved, and had reaſon to deſpair of relief from any other quarter. How far Subjects have a right to complain of public oppreſſion, and inſiſt on having grievances redreſſed, is at this day well underſtood. The deſign of government is acknowledged to be the good of the people. Its ſtrength and happineſs depends more on the mildneſs and equity of the adminiſtration, than on any particular form: Nay, we have many inſtances in which bad rulers have availed themſelves of ſuch eſtabliſhments as ſeemed to inſure happineſs to the people and ſtability, to perpetrate impoſitions and cruelties which would not have been borne but for a confidence in the laws, and an attachment to the form. As to the affair in Carolina, it is underſtood but by few. As humanity intereſts every tender heart in the diſtreſs of fellow creatures; and a field of battle covered over with the garments of fellow citizens roled in blood is an unuſual ſcene to us, the following extracts from ſome of the public papers may not be unacceptable; they may at leaſt ſerve to give us ſome idea of what thoſe unhappy people felt.

The diſturbances appear to have originated in the county of Granville; to have extended ſome time after to Halifax, &c. and at laſt to Orange. In Granville they ſay, "It is not our form of government or body of laws we quarrel with, "but the mal-practices of the officers of our County Courts, and the abuſes we ſuffer by thoſe "who are impowered to manage our public affairs—and the notorious and intolerable abuſes "that have crept into the practice of the law, &c." And with regard to their meaſures they proceed thus. "Let us be careful to keep ſober, do nothing raſhly, but act with deliberation: Let us "do nothing againſt the known laws of the "land, that we appear not in a faction, endeavouring to ſubvert the laws and over-turn the "ſyſtem of government; but let us take care to "appear what really we are, free ſubjects by "birth, endeavouring to recover our loſt native "rights, by reducing the mal-practices of the "Officers of our Courts down to the ſtandard of "law." Thus they ſpoke. The meaſure they appear to have taken was by petition to the legiſlature. The unfortunate ſigners of the petition were ſued by the Officers for a libel. The writer of the paper from which the above extracts are made was impriſoned. And though the petition ſeems to have been publiſhed in June 1768, yet the voracious ſuits remained undetermined in 1770.—From Granville theſe diſcontents, occaſioned by theſe mal-practices, ſpread into Brunſwick, Cumberland, and other counties; and ſo general had the abuſes and diſcontents become, that in ſeveral counties they refuſed to pay the taxes in 1766 (the complaints and meaſures of one county being unknown in another) before Orange county, the preſent ſcene of blood, began to move. As to the tranſactions of this county, we find them expreſſing themſelves thus in a paper read at one of their public Courts of the county. After ſpeaking of Officers carrying on unjuſt oppreſſions, &c. "As there are many evils of this "nature complained of in this county of Orange "in private amongſt the inhabitants, therefore "let us remove them: or if there is no cauſe, "let us remove the jealouſies out of our minds. "Honeſt rulers in power will be glad to ſee us "examine this matter freely." Their propoſed procedure for enquiry is, "Let each neighbour-"hood throughout the county meet together, and "appoint one or more men to meet together at a "ſuitable place where there is no ſtrong liquor, "at which meeting let it be judiciouſly enquired "into whether the freemen of this county labour "under any abuſes of power or not, and let the "ſame be notified in writing." In conſequence of this notification, at a joint meeting of deputies from ſeveral neighbourhoods, they iſſued the following. "At a general meeting, &c. Auguſt "20, 1766, to examine if the freemen of this "county labour under any abuſes of power, and "to examine into the public tax, by what laws, "and for what uſe they are laid; and in order to "remove jealouſies out of our minds; the Re-"preſentatives, Veſtry-men, and other Officers, "are requeſted to give the members of ſaid "meeting what information they can, ſo far as "they value the good will of every freeholder, "and the execution of public office pleaſant and "delightful." They met again for this purpoſe, but were not favoured with the company of any one officer. On this they drew up a paper, propoſing a yearly conference of the freeholders from the different parts of that extenſive county, to conſider the matters aforeſaid, and agree in the choice of Repreſentatives. In this paper we find the following paragraph referring to the Officers, Lawyers, &c. "If they hereafter are inclinable to anſwer our "requeſt (of a general conference and enquiry) "we will attend them at ſome other time and "place on their giving us proper notice".—April 4, 1768, they ſay, "We will attend our meeting "of conference as often as is neceſſary and con-"venient, to conſult our Repreſentatives on the "amendment of ſuch laws as ſhall be found "grievous; to chooſe more ſuitable men than "we have heretofore for Burgeſſes and Veſtry-"men; and to petition the Houſe of Aſſembly, "Governor and Council, King and Parliament, "for the redreſs of grievances; and to inform "one another, learn, know and enjoy all the "privileges, &c. that were ſettled on us by our "worthy anceſtors, the founders of our preſent "conſtitution, to preſerve it on its ancient foun-"dation."

At length, it appears, theſe unhappy diſtreſſed men were flattered with a proſpect of a conference between their oppreſſors and ſome of their own body, choſen to manage the affair in their behalf. They were notified that the officers had fixed on May 11th to meet them for that purpoſe, in conſequence of the following paper. "April 4th, at "a general meeting of the Regulators, it was "agreed, to ſend P. C. and J. L. to requeſt the "two late ſheriffs and our Veſtry-men to meet "twelve men that we ſhould chuſe on Tueſday "after next court, to produce to them a copy of "the liſt of taxables, and of *the names of inſol-"vents returned*, &c. and to requeſt our repreſen-"tatives to confer with them in our behalf, and "ſhew us law for the cuſtomary fees that had "been taken, &c.—Before theſe men had time "to perform this meſſage, the officers, by way of "diſtreſs, took a mare, ſaddle and bridle, for one "levie, viz. Seven Shillings, at the rate of Eight "Shillings to a Dollar. The mare was reſcued, "and a few guns fired at the roof of Col. Fan-"ning's houſe, to ſignify they blamed him for "this abuſe." However pleaſing their hopes might be from the promiſed conference, they were of but ſhort continuance, the Govornor iſſued a proclamation, ordering all rioters to diſperſe, and two perſons were apprehended. However grievous as it was to be denied the privilege of canvaſing public grievances and meeting in conference with their oppreſſors: and although upwards of 700 armed men were aſſembled at this time from a circuit of 40 miles to prevent theſe two from being carried to Newbern (200 miles) one of whom had not been concerned in the regulation; yet upon the Secretary's ſubjoining to the proclamation, a verbal meſſage from the Governor, "That if they would petition the Go-"vernor, he would protect and redreſs them "againſt any unlawful extortions and oppreſſions "of any officer in the county; provided they "would diſperſe and go home." No ſooner was the joyful meſſage received, than with one voice they all cried out, "*Agreed! That is all we "want; liberty to make our grievances known.*" They accordingly returned home; advertized the agreement with the Governor, and called a general meeting to be on the 21ſt May; at which meeting they came to the following concluſion.

"It was unanimouſly agreed to continue our "petition, agreed on laſt meeting, to the Gover-"nor, Council and Aſſembly, for redreſſing every "grievous, cruel, iniquitous and oppreſſive prac-"tices of our Officers; which, we generally "conceive, we have laboured under, for theſe "many years, contrary to law.

"And, in purſuance of a verbal meſſage from "the Governor ſent expreſsly by his Secretary, "delivered us on the 3d of this inſtant, we agree "to renew our ſaid petition. And as ſundry "forms have been read here this day, and ſigned "by ſundry neighbourhoods, we appoint W M, "W C, H C, J L, J M, J H, R H, and G H, to "form one out of the whole, referring to the ſe-"veral complaints for information of grievances. "And being conſcious of our loyalty to King "George the Third, on the preſent Throne, "and our firm attachment to the preſent eſta-"bliſhment and form of government; which we "ſincerely believe, all our grievances are quite "oppoſite and contrary to, by downright roguiſh "practices of men, who have crept into poſts of "office, and have practiſed upon our ignorance "and new ſettled ſituation.

"We, therefore, order the above Committee "to implore the Governor's pardon and forgive-"neſs, in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner, for any "errors that we may have committed, that is, or "may be conſtrued to derogate from the honour "of his Majeſty's crown and dignity, or tending "to obſtruct the peace and good order of go-"vernment.

"And for the Governor's better information, "we order the Committee to prepare copies of "all our proceedings, which was agreed on by "our body, even from the firſt beginning, to go "with our ſaid petition, and a ſuitable number "of the ſaid Committee to wait on the Governor "with them, as ſoon as poſſible.§

"And as we have received a letter from An-"ſon County, informing us of an aſſociation "there on the ſame account and requeſting in-"formation of our manner of proceeding, we "order a copy of this to be ſent to them immedi-"ately, to prevent ſpeedily their running into "any errors. We believe their ſcruples to be "well grounded and their intentions honeſt."

[For the Remainder, turn to the laſt Page.]

* *Thus they ſay of themſelves.* "*The Governor re-"preſented us a faction of* Quakers *and* Baptiſts, *who "aimed to overſet the* Church *of* England. *&c. This "put us upon viewing ourſelves, and we found our "body to conſiſt promiſcuouſly of all ſects, and the men we "put moſt confidence in were of the* Church *of* England "*communion.*" *This is the more extraordinary, that the men they put moſt confidence in, or the principals of the Regulators ſhould be members of the Church of England, as a very great majority of the people are Diſſenters; and as the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy is ſaid to have been one of their cauſes of complaint. It proves however that the laity of the Church of England in that province are determinately oppoſed to the eſtabliſhment of a ſpiritual as well as civil tyranny in the colonies.*

§ *Among the papers ſhewn to the Governor, was the following reſolution, viz.* "*If the Governor is yet againſt "us, and we can get no redreſs no way, we will, rather "than riſe in riots, agree not to go to law at all, but "leave our differences to arbitration. At this paper the "Governor flew in a paſſion, and ordered the bearer to "burn it.*"

V page 512. 9 pa. 519. 536 ◊ Vid. a Full Account of the Regulators pa. 571.

From the ESSEX GAZETTE, *August* 20.

To his Excellency Governor HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

SINCE your advancement to the chair, you have received many addresses from different quarters, and the views of the addressers were as various as the places from whence they came. Some were designed to court your favour, and others the favour of the people; some were replete with fulsome flattery, while others were calculated to wound your reputation, both odious and detestable, but the former most mortifying to a noble mind. —My address shall be equally free from abuse and flattery, as it is dictated by views different from all the above mentioned; motives that meet with self-approbation in the sober hour of reflection, and aim at that glorious object, the PUBLIC GOOD—at which, in imitation of Heaven, all rational beings should aspire.—

You, Sir, are placed in a sphere that gives you peculiar advantages to do great, extensive and lasting benefits to mankind, if *love to God and man* should be your ruling passion——Let this golden rule of heaven be the touchstone by which you try every action.—Regardless of calumny and flattery, travel in the narrow and bright paths of virtue and honour, teaching by your example the most useful and important lessons, and demonstrating your inviolable attachment to religion and liberty, while every pulse beats ardour for the welfare of your country!—Then will your administration be glorious to yourself, and to those you govern—your days will close serene as the bright setting sun,—and your posterity as well as your memory will be blessed by God and man.—If these weighty considerations will not turn the scale in your mind, I must bid you adieu forever; for as I never expect your acquaintance in this world, so unless you are influenced by heavenly motives, I cannot hope to have it in another.—But I hope better things of you than many speak, and things that will accompany your political and eternal salvation.—We know your situation is difficult, you have an ignorant, corrupt and wicked ministry, (if we may believe Lord Chatham, and others, the best men in England, or our own senses) to please, who are seldom pleased with what is right.—But, Sir, the path of honor and duty is still plain before you——tell the ministry, tell the King, that the plans which are pursuing to tax the colonies and subject them to arbitrary power, will end in the destruction of the nation—that civil wars, confusion and ruin, will be the final issue.—Tell them they are sapping the foundations of the kingdom—the Americans, throughout this vast continent, murmur, complain of oppression, and are determined they will not much longer bear the burdens and insults that are heaped upon them—that the day is fast approaching wherein the union between America & Great-Britain, on which the existence of the Kingdom depends, will be dissolved—tell them that as a servant to the King and the people, you are bound by the sacred ties of duty thus plainly to speak your mind and remonstrate against the measures of the court, that the evil which threatens soon to overwhelm the nation may be foreseen and avoided—and that if they should still be determined to pursue the same destructive measures, you cannot be the instrument to carry into execution plans which will inevitably prove the final ruin of the kingdom—and therefore shall resign a commission which conscience forbids you to hold upon such infamous terms.

If the ministry shall continue deaf to the voice of reason, blind to their duty, or regardless of it, and notwithstanding all your remonstrances still insist upon your executing their unrighteous commands:—In these circumstances, Sir, give the world an incontestable proof of your virtue, by one glorious act of patriotism, conclude your present political existence—and become at once the open and avowed enemy of tyranny, and an inviolable friend to all the liberties of your country and mankind—Then shall you have that *good name* and *loving favour* from your fellow men which is far more to be desired than all the treasures, vain pomp, and empty majesty, which earth affords.—Every reflection upon acting so noble a part will fill your mind with that heart-felt joy and sublime pleasure which is inseparable from a godly life, feasts the noble soul through all the vicissitudes of time, and enters with it into eternity———This, Sir, is the glorious prize set before you, which I ardently wish you may obtain—Then your illustrious deeds will outlive the sun, and time will quench the stars before it blots out your fame!—

AN AMERICAN.

(1) vid pa. 548.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Assortment of Articles, viz.

FINE Chinces, Callicoes, Cambricks, Muslins, Lawns, Irish and British Linnens, Checks, Bedticken, Silk Ginghams, Moreens, sewing Silk of different Colours, Broad Cloths, Sagathees, Forrest Cloths, Mens Hose, Handkerchiefs, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. Likewise a Pair of Chaise Wheels and new Carriage.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of House Furniture, among which are, Looking Glasses, Tables, Mohogany and Walnut Frame Chairs Leather Bottom, Chest of Draws, a Mohogany Desk and Book Case with Glass Doors, Feather Beds, Bedsteds and Bedding, very fine enamel'd China Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, &c. Glass Salvers, Jelly and Sweet-Meat Glasses, Wine Glasses, Syllabub ditto, a Lady's neat Pinchbeck Watch, Kitchen Furniture, &c.——Also a few Dozens excellent Claret, and a parcel of Wool Cards, &c. &c.

Also, a Negro Woman, that is used to most sorts of House Business.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wednesday Morning at Ten o'Clock.

Since our last arrived here the Capts. Collier and Jarvis from London; by whom we have the following Advices.

June 17. A very extraordinary cause is now depending in Doctors commons, wherein a gentleman, of very considerable fortune, in the county of Surry, charges his wife with incontinency; and she exhibits a complaint against her husband for being an hermaphrodite.

June 19. His Majesty has been pleased to deliver the Custody of the Privy Seal to his Grace the duke of Grafton; and also to appoint the Earl of Suffolk to be one of his Principal Secretaries of State.

June 20. We are informed, that an august Lady, who has always discovered the utmost regard to this nation, is now endeavouring to prevail upon her Royal Consort, to set apart an hour in three days every week, for receiving petitions from persons of all ranks whatever, who desire admittance to his presence. The pattern is set by the Emperor of Germany, and adopted by the King of Sweden; which last is a second cousin to our august Monarch.

Yesterday a Chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when the vacant ribbon, by the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, was presented to his Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburgh.

June 21. On Wednesday her Majesty sat up a short time, for the first time since her lying-in. The young Prince, it is said, is so much troubled with convulsions, that his life is despaired of.

A correspondent says, the Lord-Mayor, by serving the office this year, will put into his pocket not less than 2000l. The Tower saved him the expences of the Easter Ball, and the entertainment of the Bishops, and the presence of his gout, &c. is to excuse him for not giving any ball or entertainment for the Judges and others at any time throughout his mayoralty.

On Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, kissed his Majesty's hand on being translated to the see of Durham, in the room of the late Dr. Trevor.

Yesterday his Majesty reviewed the 33d regiment of foot on Blackheath. They performed many new manœuvres, and were universally allowed to have greatly surpassed any regiment reviewed this year.

June 22. Last Wednesday (and not before) Mr. Horne was unanimously expelled the Society of the Sons of Freedom, at Appleby's tavern in Parliament-street, Westminster, and his name ordered to be cut out of the book.

The professed design of the French Court is to shake off at once the enormous burthen of their public debts; and for carrying their plan in execution, the army is posted, in proper places, to prevent insurrections.

Yesterday three waggons, guarded by soldiers, loaded with money to the amount of 1,200,000 dollars, bro't home from Cadiz by the Tweed frigate, arrived at the Bank for the use of the merchants.

On Thursday the Chevalier D'Eon, whose very extraordinary disappearance, above six weeks ago, has been the subject of so much enquiry and conversation, arrived in good health at his house in Petty France, Westminster. It appears that the Chevalier has actually been abroad, and during his absence has travelled above 600 miles in Germany; but the business on which he went thither does not transpire.—*London Packet.* (1)

A widow butcher, who lately lived in or near Tower-street, and died worth 6000l. made it her rule to sell to the rich at *her* price, and to the poor at *their* price; by which prudent method she never had any stinking meat.

Thomas Lee,

Has imported by Capts. Jarvis & Colyer,

A large Assortment of plain and figur'd Gauzes, Catgut, Sarsenets, Taffaties, Sattins, Edgings, Beads, Callicoes, Linnens, Buckrams, half yard Persians, Bengalls, Cap Wire.—Also, a beautiful assortment of plain and figur'd Silks, black Armozeens and Paduasoys, &c &c.

THOMSON,

Tinman and Brazier, from LONDON, Opposite the Lamb Tavern, South-End, BOSTON.

MAKES various Articles in Tin and Copper, too tedious to enumerate.—Gentlemen, Ladies and others, may be supplied, with many curious Sorts of Flomery Cups, Prints, &c. with all sorts of polish'd Tin Ware, like Silver, never before Manufactured in Boston.—Copper and Brass, tin'd with pure Grain Tin, in the London Fashion; being the only Way to prevent the dangerous Consequences of the Verdigrease, proceeding from Brass and Copper, so hurtful to the Health of People, very proper for the Sea Service.——Those who please to favor him with their Commands will be served with Fidelity and Dispatch, on very reasonable Terms for Cash,

By their humble Servant,

JOHN THOMPSON.

Joshua Gardner

HAS just Imported in the Lydia, Capt. COLLYER, from LONDON, and in Capt. ROTCH from BRISTOL.

A fine Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which he is determin'd to sell, at his usual remarkable low Prices, at his Shop in Cornhill, the second Shop above the Post-Office.

Among which are the following Articles, Viz.

Bath beavers, frizes, half-thicks, coatings, duffles, Drapery and Colchester Baize of all colours, german serges, a fine assortment of low-priz'd, middling and superfine broad cloths with trimmings, London and Bristol shalloons, callamancoes of most colours, tammies and durants, plain brown cambleteens, green ditto, strip'd and mix'd cambleteens, best double camblets, dorseteens, garnets, Irish camblets, venetian poplins, superfine plain black russell for shoes or quilts, plain black everlastings, Yorkshire plains, mixt, green and scarlet whitneys, pompadore, clarret, drab & black cotton velvets, 3-4, 7-8 and yd-wide Irish linnens, 3-4 and 7-8 dowlas, 3-4, 7-8 yd-wide and apron Manchester checks, bed bunts, strip't hollands, 7-8 and yd-wide cambricks and lawns, plain and flower'd Scotch lawns for aprons and handkerchiefs, clouting diapers, white figur'd gauze handkerchiefs, white blon'd and thread lace, black bone lace, capuchine silks, black sattins, taffities, pink and white ¾ ell persian, black lutestring, scarlet and crimson sattins, rich crimson strip'd sattin, gimp and garland trimmings, red and blue and white linnen handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, childrens red morocco shoes, mens womens and childrens stockings of several sorts, 3 and 4 thread breeches patterns, womens plain and flower'd sattin gloves and mitts, white and colour'd glaz'd gloves and mitts, black, white and colour'd silk mitts, black and white silk gloves, worsted mitts & gloves, tapes, qualities, shoe bindings, needles, pins, sewing silks, silk twist, wax, Scotch threads, letter'd garters, strip't tapes, silk knee garters, crewels, stay cord and braid, white, brown and half stiffen'd buckrams, ribbons, silk ferrets, twist and mettal buttons, horn and ivory combs, shoe & knee buckles, pen-knives, cuttoes, sciffars, horn buttons, sleeve buttons, thimbles, table and tea spoons, tea tongs, snuff boxes, ink potts, wax and glass necklaces, &c.

ALSO,

Shot, 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, Wool Cards—Raven's Duck—Oznabrigs—Writing and Bonnet Paper—Press Paper—Pewter, &c. &c.

Those who please to favour him with their Customs, may depend upon having their Penny-worth for their Penny.

ROBERT GARLAND CRANCH,

Sadler and Jockey-Cap Maker from LONDON,

At the Bay-Horse, on the Exchange, in King-Street, BOSTON;

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public, That he has imported from the Makers, by Captain Rotch from Bristol, a compleat Assortment of

SADLERY GOODS,

To be sold at the lowest Advance for Cash; viz.

Check Swanskin for Saddle Cloths, white ditto
Woolen girth, and surcingle webb
Mohair fringes
Straining web
Diaper ditto
Girth webb of all sorts
Kidderminster cloths
Saddle rugs
Boot strapping
Dog collars with brass plates
Steel heads and throats
Tinned ditto
Whips of all kinds
Whip thongs
Silk lashes
Best Nottingham whip cord
Fine horse nets
Body Roule webb
Best Whitechapel needles
Tinned 3d nails
Ditto small tacks
2d and 3d clout nails
4, 6, 8 and 14 ounce tacks
Fine polished stirrup irons
Best tinned ditto
Swivel ditto
Fine polished Weymouth bitts
Snaffles ditto
Pelham bitts
Castle Howard ditto
Hollow trenches for colts
Solid ditto
Best iron cavessons
Bredoons
Fine Ladies chain bits
Diamond jointed Pelham bitts
Twisted snaffles
Wheel ditto
Double ditto
Snaffles of all sorts
Hunting bitts
Weymouth snaffles
Fine polisht jointed stirrups
Chaise bitts
Watering bits
Chains for watering bitts
Black girth buckles
Sivered staples and plates
Globe nails
Yellow staples and plates
Sadlers tools, as strainers, hammers, shears, creasing irons, awls, punches, pricking-irons, rivetting hammers, &c. &c.
Red bazils
Curry combs and brushes
Mane combs
Fine plated spurs
Steel spring ditto
Heel ditto
Polished swivels for martingales
Polished rings for ditto
Brass rings for ditto
Tinned ditto for ditto
Brass charges for shot bolts
Steel garter buckles
Womens stirrups
Curbs and hooks
Shoemakers awls
Flattsetts, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.
Rippon ditto
Inlet girth and surcingle buckles
Ladies silk reins for bridles
Worsted ditto
Brass tastenings for saddle bags
Saddle trees
Portmanteau chains with staples and rivets
Seat serge
Spur rowels
Square staples
With sundry other Articles.

N. B. He likewise makes all sorts of Gentlemen and Ladies Hunting-saddles, with furniture of all kinds, on the lowest terms; plain Saddles from 6 to 8 Dollars; welted, from 8 to 10 Dollars, with every Article in Proportion. All Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged.

LIMES.

A Few Barrels of Limes to be Sold cheap.

Enquire of Lewis Gray.

1 Vid. pa. 423. & vid. Addresses pa. 426—488.-489. &c. 2 vid page. 384. 472-469-534 — vid. Molas. act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. 2 vid. pa. 472. 3 vid pa. 515. 522.

From a late British MAGAZINE.

Of the epidemical Madneſs of the Times.

IT is very manifeſt, we are all of us under the influence and government of a woman. Do not imagine Sir, I ſquint at Carlton-houſe. I think no ſuch thing; I mean under the influence and management of Madam Luna. It is a mad world we live in, and we are all mad in it; and tho' my reſidence is not at preſent in the manſion-houſe of Moorfields, yet I candidly confeſs to you, Sir, I am a downright lunatic; but mad as I am, I will undertake to prove, that every mortal elſe, from the K— to the cobler, is ſo too. You will perceive I am no party man; neither for or againſt the miniſtry, as I think both ſides are mad. The *ins* are mad at the oppoſition, and the *outs* are mad to get into their places. Is not the K— mad to quarrel with his people? Lords and Commons are mad after places and penſions, and biſhops are mad after tranſlations. The plump dean is mad after pluralities, and the lean curate is mad for meat to fill his belly. The formal phyſician is mad for his fee and the patient is mad in ſending for him. Every lawyer is mad to be Lord High Chancellor, and every ſoldier to be a ſtaff officer. Citizens and tradeſmen are mad after the faſhions and follies of the court, after keeping coaches, country houſes, and neglecting their buſineſs; and all the common people are mad to live as high and luxurious as their ſuperiors. Nor are women leſs lunatics than men.—Maidens are mad after huſbands, wives are mad to get rid of thoſe they already have, and widows are ſtarkſtaring mad for a ſecond.—And now, Sir, let us wind up our bottom, by concluding with ourſelves. We writers are undoubtedly mad in producing ſuch miſerable ſtuff, as few will read and none regard; and you printers are certainly mad in publiſhing it.

MOONSICK.

NEWBERN, (North-Carolina) July 19.

By a perſon arrived in town, who has juſt been thro' the ſettlements of the Regulators, we have advice, that upwards of 6000 of thoſe people have taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty, and happily returned to their farms and plantations: They ſay they are now perfectly contented, and expreſs much ſatisfaction at the event of the late battle, which has opened their eyes, and fully convinced them of the wrong meaſures they were purſuing.

By ſeveral intercepted letters from the Regulating Chiefs, it has very plainly appeared, that they intended to ſeize the government; though it was a profound ſecret among themſelves, and not ſuffered to tranſpire among the common people, who were to have been led on by degrees, with the pretence of redreſſing grievances, 'till their ſucceſſes againſt the provincial forces, which they made no doubt of, ſhould have infatuated their minds, and ripened them for the execution of the grand plot.—(*This wants Confirmation.*)

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 15.

Capt. Reeves from Quebec, the 2d of Auguſt, Lat. 40, Lon. 63, 35, ſpoke Jamaica Packet, Capt. Arch. Dunmore, 4 Days from Boſton, for Jamaica.

Thurſday Morning laſt the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Marſham, ſailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth.

It appears by the Virginia Papers, that in the late dreadful Freſhes, about 3 Millions 400 Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, were deſtroyed in the public Warehouſes on James, and Rappahanock Rivers, and that to relieve the Sufferers the Aſſembly have paſſed an Act whereby they are entitled to receive from 16/8 to 20/. per Hundred for the ſaid Tobacco, according to its Quality. To raiſe this Money the following Taxes are laid, viz.

Upon every 4 wheel'd Carriage, except Waggons, 20/. every 2 wheel'd Chaiſe or Chair 10/. every Ordinary Licence 20/. on every original Writ, or Subpœna in Chancery in the General Court 2/6. every Summons or Petition for lapſed Land, and every Caveat entered in the Secretary's Office, alſo for every ſuch Writ or Subpœna in an inferior Court 1/3. on every Hogſhead of Tobacco paſſed and delivered to be ſhipped after the 25th of October next 3/. and becauſe the ſaid Taxes cannot be immediately collected, the Treaſurer is empowered to iſſue Treaſury Notes to the Amount of £. 30,000 redeemable the 10th of December, 1775.

They have alſo paſſed an Act to erect an elegant Marble Statue of his late Excellency the Right Hon. Norborne Baron de Botetourt, with proper Inſcriptions, expreſſing the Houſe's grateful Senſe of his Lordſhip's prudent and wiſe Adminiſtration, and their great Solicitude to perpetuate the Remembrance of thoſe many public and ſocial Virtues which adorn'd his Character; and a Committee is appointed to ſend for it to Great-Britain.

They alſo paſſed Acts for better regulating and diſciplining the Militia.

Aug. 19. Tueſday Night laſt Capt. Crane arrived here from Newbern, in North-Carolina, in 10 Days, with whom came Paſſenger Col. Fanning of that Place.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 19.

Laſt Tueſday a Ship, built on a new Conſtruction, for carrying Home to England a large Quantity of Timber, was launched at Warren, in this Colony.—She was partly loaded, before launching, with Timber fram'd in ſo as to be almoſt ſolid, and is to be fill'd up in the ſame Manner; by which Means, though ſhe will meaſure but about 160 Tons, Carpenters, 'tis ſaid ſhe will carry upwards of 1200 Tons of Timber. This Veſſel is built on the Plan contrived by Mr. Levi, who has a Patent for building this ſort of Veſſels, which are call'd Rafts.

SALEM, *Auguſt* 20.

Laſt Thurſday a Boy in this Town, about 9 or 10 Years old, in reaching over the Curb of a Well, about 30 Feet deep, pitched in, fell head foremoſt to the Bottom, where there was 2 or 3 Feet of Water, and got out again (a conſiderable Part of the Way without any Aſſiſtance) with receiving but very little Hurt.

In raiſing the Frame of a Dwelling Houſe, Yeſterday Afternoon, ſome Part of it gave Way while the Workmen were getting up the Roof, when all the Frame inſide fell, and about 40 Perſons, who were moſtly upon the third Story, came tumbling down, promiſcuouſly, with Timber, Joiſt, and Boards, quite to the lower Floor, and ſeveral of them into the Cellar: But, by a very ſignal Interpoſition of Providence, no Lives were loſt, nor even any Bones broke; one or two were ſtunned, who ſoon recovered, and ſome were bruiſed.

BOSTON, Auguſt 26, 1771.

On the 18th Inſtant died here, in the 50th Year of his Age, NICHOLAS BOYLSTON, Eſq; a noted Merchant of this Town.

He was a Man of good underſtanding & ſound Judgment; diligent in his Buſineſs, though not a Slave to it; upright in his Dealings; honeſt and ſincere in all his profeſſions, and a Stranger to Diſſimulation. Having, by the Bleſſing of God, acquired a decent Competence, he was meditating a Retirement from Buſineſs, in order to enjoy the Fruit of his induſtry with his Friends and thoſe who ſtood in need of his Aſſiſtance: But alas! the Vanity of all worldly Views and Purſuits! Death, advancing, cut ſhort this pleaſing Proſpect, and with one Stroke, bereaved his Family and near Relatives of a loving and beloved Friend, his numerous Acquaintance of an agreeable temperate and ſober Companion, and the Community, of a valuable Member.

On Tueſday four men three of whom we hear were petty Officers, belonging to the Swan ſloop of war, lately arrived here from England, were whipped from ſhip to ſhip, for deſertion. We are told they are to receive 500 laſhes each, 100 to be adminiſtred to each man weekly, for five weeks.

Capt. Callhan, and the Fowey Man of War was arrived from Boſton.—Capt. Scott & Symmes were to ſail in about a Fortnight after the 22d of June.

Tueſday arrived here Capt. Watt from Quebec, the Morning before he arrived about 15 Leagues Eaſtward of the Light-Houſe he ſaw the Wreck of a Sloop, with her Maſt ſtanding, but ſtripped of her Rigging, and no Perſon on board. She is tho't to be a Sloop from the Eaſtward, Gardner, Maſter, bound to Cape-Ann which the People had left the Saturday Evening before, not being able to keep her above Water.

By Captain Laha from Halifax, we learn that Capt. Hodgſon, in the Ship Briton, lately arrived there in ſeven weeks from England.

From Bermuda, we learn, that there has been a great drought there, & that for almoſt five months togethes they had no rain.

Wedneſday laſt a young child, daughter of Mr. Andrew Gilliſpie, tobacconiſt, about 4 years old, fell into a tub of water was unfortunately drowned.

From St. Chriſtophers we learn, that on the 26th of July, the following Men of War arrived there, in their Way to Jamaica, viz. Princeſs Amelia, Admiral Rodney, Captain Marſhall, of 80 Guns; Boyne, Capt. Burnet, of 70; Modeſte, Capt. Wheelock, 64; and Archilles, Capt. Collins, of 60 Guns.—The Diana Frigate, Capt. Onſlow, of 32 Guns, and the Merlin Sloop, Capt. Fotherington, of 16 Guns, which left England with the above Ships, were not then arrived.

Admiral Montagu has appointed the Rev. Mather Byles, D. D. Rector of Chriſt Church in this Town, Chaplain to his Majeſty's Ship *Lively*, during her Station at this Place.

The following Paragraph is taken from a London Paper of June 1.—The revived hoſtilities between the Boſtonians and Governor Hutchinſon, are, it is ſaid, likely to be attended with very diſagreeable conſequences; for tho' inſurrections, beyond a certain limit, can never ſafely be trifled with, yet Woe to the man that attempts to govern a free-born people by the ſword.

Yeſterday Captain Moth arrived here in 58 Days from Liverpool.

The Liſt of Prizes which came up in Faneuil-Hall *Lottery, Letter* I, *will be in our next.*

A Guinea Reward

Will be given by the Subſcriber, to any one who ſhall inform him of the Perſon or Perſons that on Thurſday Night laſt, cut and hacked one of the Trees oppoſite his Houſe in Long-Acre.

As ſaid Row of Trees were planted and cultivated at a conſiderable Expence, it is hoped all Perſons will do their Endeavour to diſcountenance ſuch Practices.

ADINO PADDOCK.

The Brewing Buſineſs is ſtill

carried on by ELIZABETH COLEMAN, by whom any Cuſtomers, either Families or Ships may be ſerved with double Malt or Spruce Beer, or Small ditto ſent to them, 10 Gallons at the ſame Price as by the Barrel, and any leſs Quantity called for, at the Sign of General Wolfe, near the Town Dock: Former Cuſtomers to her Huſband and all others, ſhall be well ſerved, and gratefully acknowledged.

E. C.

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of Robert Edwards, late of Boſton, Taylor, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, are hereby Notified that we the Commiſſioners, appointed by the honorable *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probates for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of John Marſton, Eſq; at the Golden Ball, the firſt Thurſday in the ſix following Months; when its deſired they would meet, in order to have a ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Eſtate.

Auguſt 22, 1771. BENJAMIN CLARK, SAMUEL FLETCHER.

Boſton, Auguſt 1771.

SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY

FOR raiſing NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS toward Rebuilding FANEUIL HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon, Thomas Cuſhing, Benjamin Auſtin*, and *John Ruddock* or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter L

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars each*; 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value:

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars
2	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	4	are	2750
676	Prizes.			9,100
1574	Blanks.			

2250 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, — 8,100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

As the laſt Scheme was very agreeable to the Public, the Managers have calculated the above in the ſame Manner. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were diſappointed of being Adventurers in the laſt Lottery, and there is at preſent a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.

Public and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton-Gazette, &c. &c.* and the Money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty Days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be ſold by the Managers.

WOOL CARDS.

James Foſter,

CARD MAKER from *LONDON*,
Makes in the neateſt and beſt Manner,
And has now ready for Sale at his Shop oppoſite the Province-Houſe, Boſton.

ALL the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, ſuch as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribbling, Stock and Tow Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, & will ſell them at Twenty-two Shillings by the ſingle Doſen, and Twenty Shillings by the Hogſhead, which is as cheap as the firſt Coſt in London.

John Monks,
Farrier from *Dublin*,

HEREBY acquaints all Gentlemen and others, That he can take off Wharts, cure the Botts, or any other Diſorder curable in Horſes.—He alſo Nicks and Docks Horſes in the beſt Manner; and may be ſpoke with at Mr. Carrol's, Brewer, near Fort-Hill; or he will wait on any Gentleman immediately, upon receiving a Line from them.

TO BE LETT,

A ſmall convenient Houſe, which ſtands by itſelf. Enquire of the Printers, or Meſſieurs Scott & Gill.

To be Sold for want of Employ,

A likely, healthy, middle-aged Negro Man, who is a good Cook, and can drive a Carriage. Any Gentleman who inclines to purchaſe ſuch an one, may know further by enquiring of

Edes & Gill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Freeman, Laha and Cook from Halifax. Sturgis and Turner from Newfoundland. McCobb from Bermuda. Watt from Quebec. Stagers from Eſquebo. Dunn from Barbadoes. Henry from Grenada. Gardner & Gerham from Cape Nichola. Wiſhart from Teneriffe and Collyer from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Turner for Newfoundland. Hinsley for Philadelphia. Littlefield, Davis and Somes for Weſt-Indies. Henry for Grenada. McCarthy and Robert Turner for Africa.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Miller and Hooker for Piſcataqua. Peterkin for Virginia. Collings, Mitchel & Smith for Nova-Scotia. Cartwright for Newfoundland. Savage for New-providence. Raymond for New-Haven. Abraham Bartlet, & Baſt for Weſt Indies. Roger Bartlet for Portugal.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Eleven Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Twelve.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	32 min. after 12	Friday,	10 m. aft. 1
Tueſday,	20 min. after 1	Saturday,	0 m. aft. 4
Wedneſday,	8 m. aft. 2	Lord's Day,	38 m. aft. 4
Thurſday,	33 min. aft. 2	Laſt Qr. 4 D. 3 Morn.	

a Princeſſes Dowagers palace v King ¶ vid pa. 512. o vid pa. 543.

To this the Governor replied, that "their steps carried but a little further, would have been called and must have been treated as High Treason." He commended to them Col. Fanning and his Officers conduct as discreet; and taxed them---"as actuated by cowardice and as having, from a sense of that public justice due to their crimes, absconded themselves from public view;" and made it a term "of any further clemency" on his part, "that they desist from any future meetings, and that all titles of Regulators or Associators cease from among them." Notwithstanding the Governor ordered them to desist from future meetings, yet as the Sheriff was up to collect the taxes, and they had referred this very matter of the taxes and settlements of the public accounts to the Legislator, and were hoping for relief; they ventured again to hold another meeting to consider of an answer to the Governor's letter. This they forwarded to him by two of their number, who found him raising the Militia with 3 days provisions, and 9 charges.——However, on the 17th of August, they ventured to meet again, in consequence of an appointment from his Excellency, that on that day the Sheriffs should attend with their accounts, and render public satisfaction: Instead of which, they were once again surprised with another letter from him, "*requiring peremptorily at least 12 of their principals, and those of the first property*" to wait on him, and give bond, £.1000 each, that no rescue should be made of the two persons under recognizance, to appear at next court. This they declined and for these reasons, that the report of the Governor's intention to cut off the people had taken such entire possession of the minds of the generality, that the few more deliberate and sensible had been obliged to exert all their influence, in any measure to moderate their passions and keep them to a rational and legal mode of prosecuting a redress of public grievances. That these of course might be deemed principals; and that should such a number of principal confiderate men give into said measure, it would tend to lessen their weight with the enraged multitude, and throw all into confusion. The Governor having told these people in the same message, that he thought it his duty to provide for the safety of government and having put himself at the head of a military force, &c. On the day of the Court, about 3700 Regulators appeared within a mile of the town, armed and unarmed, determined not to act unless a massacre, as they termed it, should be attempted; and if their terms were not accepted by the Governor and Council, to return home, and leave the Governor to fight the air. From this place they proposed to the Governor, that if he would let them come peaceably into town to complain of their Officers and pardon all past breaches of the peace, except the two under bail, they would pay their levies, &c. But he insisted they should all deliver up their guns; on which they returned home, except a few who were arrested by the Civil-Officers and presented to the Grand Jury for riots, who returned the bill Ignoramus. However, at this Court, there were four presentments against Herman Husbands, (one of the two under recognizance.) Three of the bills were thrown out by the Grand Jury; the other being a presentment for a riot was returned a true bill; but by the Petit Jury he was acquitted; (this indictment was at the instance of Col. Fanning, who, during Husband's imprisonment and before he was admitted to bail, exacted the following promises, viz. "You promise never to give your opinion of the laws, nor frequent assembling yourself amongst people, nor shew any jealousies of the Officers taking extraordinary fees: And if you hear any others speaking disrespectfully, or hinting any jealousies, of that nature, of Officers; that you will reprove and caution them, and that you will tell the people, you are satisfied, all the taxes are agreeable to law,") not, however, without having suffered grievously; being confined in a small goal with a new erected gallows over his head, which he was told was erected for him; insulted in the streets, dragged into a public-house, set upon a table, surrounded by the soldiers, and bayonets thurst at his breast; his neighbours and evidences frightened, nay ordered out of town; and none of his fellow-complainants suffered to come in. One Lawyer indeed he could procure, to whom he gave all the money he had, and bonds and notes for £.150 more, to appear for him in the action of a riot. But being threatened with a more capital prosecution, he applies again to the Lawyers, and gave them what notes and bonds they pleased to write, as a retaining fee. At the next Superior Court they demand payment of these obligations, and have since put them in suit. Not such was the case of Col. Edmund Fanning, the Governor's *discreet Officer*, who was brought on his trial upon seven different indictments for extortion; To one he pleads guilty, and was found guilty by the Juries in the other six, and for each fined by the Court *One Penny*. Notwithstanding this discouragement they carried on their prosecutions at the next Superior Court in 1769, but were less successful;* though upon the matter of taxes being laid before the Assembly it was resolved that 3s. per taxable of the public tax was wrong, as it had been levied by the Officers. At the next Court, however, no troops being raised by government, and all the Officers continuing to take the same extortionary fees as before, except Fanning, the people flocked in to make information; and notwithstanding the difficulty of attending Courts 60 miles from home, and the threats of the Officers to sue for malicious prosecutions, &c. and though the Attorney did not attend the two or three first days, so that many were discouraged, and went home, yet some trials were brought on, and the Officers convicted in every case but one, in which he immediately sued the complainant.

Being thus harrassed, and discouraged even by their success at law, their only hopes were from the Assembly, but the house was dissolved before they could compleat much business of consequence; and things were left in confusion and disorder. Had the Governor given his assent to a bill, the house had prepared for a single justice of the peace to try £.5 causes, and for laying greater penalties on lawyers, &c. for extortion (instead of leaving it in the breast of a court to fine only one penny for reiterated extortions) and for explaining the fee bill, &c. it might have set aside the plea those unhappy people now avail themselves of.

From the foregoing, which is the substance of their publications, some idea may be formed of the situation, temper, and intentions of those people. They must appear to have been an illiterate, injured multitude, struggling against all the weight, influence, and artifices of their oppressors; without any one advantage, except what they derive from the justness of their cause. Their situation, at a distance from the seat of government and justice; the jurisdiction of the County Courts being, beyond any precedent, very limited; appeals to the Superior Courts for small crimes encouraged; law proceedings insupportable, because of undue practices, and heavy extortion; Juries chosen by the Court; a Grand Jury composed of five old Sheriffs, all the rest except three being, as they say, limbs of the law, against whom their complaints lay; a Governor who had denied them any hopes of future clemency; and their last resource, the Assembly, hastily dissolved; £.30,000 raised by taxes more than proposed by law, while £.60,000 was still current among them, and yet to be sunk: I say such a situation is truly melancholy, and must justify every legal and rational mode of prosecuting an enquiry and redress. Whether they were happy in the expedient they used; whether they could have been expected to do better; whether they were not objects of tender compassion, rather than of unrelenting vengeance, must be determined by every man for himself. Blood has now been shed on both sides. Government ever has it in its power to give plausible pretences, & cloath impositions & cruelties under the mantle of law and clemency: Reason and law are inclined to support the strongest party. These people may also be unfair in their representation, and unreasonable in their complaints; but it must be remembered they knew they were contending against the halter, forfeitures, and every thing that man can dread. What is here offered must be submitted. It was thought hard that the government accounts only should be in the view of an impartial public, which has been anxious to hear what have been the complaints and conduct of this unhappy people. If there are any untruths or misrepresentations, the least misfortune arising from it is to us; they have deceived themselves to their own ruin. However, like many other causes which cannot be decided by venal and corrupt administration of law, or the fulsome adulation of Court sycophants on one hand, nor by insurrection and opposition on the other, this must be referred for a final decision to a superior tribunal;---to the self-condemning consciences of the guilty, and to an avenging God.

* *Col. Fanning in particular acquitted himself, by pleading ignorance of the fees established by law, which the judge gave in charge to the jury, as a ground on which they might acquit.*

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Pursuant to an Act of the Great and General Court made and passed in the Eleventh Year of his Majesty's Reign; Entitled, *An Act for inquiring into the Rateable Estates of this Province*:

The Inhabitants of the Town of

Boston, are hereby notified, to give in to the Assessors of said Town, according to the Tenor of said Act, agreeable to the following Lists, *viz.* THE Number of all Male Polls of 16 Years old and upwards whether at home or abroad, distinguishing such as are exempt from Rates; and of all rateable Estate, both real and personal; particularly Dwelling-houses and Shops under the same Roof, or adjoining to them, Shops separate from them, Still-Houses, Tan-Houses, Slaughter-Houses, Pot and Pearl Ash Works, Ware-houses, Superficial Feet of Wharf, Grist-Mills, Fulling-Mills, Saw-Mills, Iron Works and Furnaces, and all other Buildings, and their annual Worth, any other Real Estate with the annual Worth; and of all Indian, Negroe or Mulatto Servants for Life, from 14 to 45 Years of Age, and the Number of Tons of Vessels of every Kind, upwards of ten Tons Burden, to be given in Carpenter's Tonnage, whether at Home or Abroad; and each Person's whole Stock in Trade, including all Goods, Wares and Merchandize at Home or Abroad of their own Property, paid for or not, also including those in their Hands by Factorage; Money at Interest, which any Person has more than he or she pays Interest for; and also of all Horses & Mares of 3 Years old and upwards, Oxen of 4 Years old and upwards, Cows of 3 Years old and upwards, Goats, Sheep and Swine of one Year old; the Number of Acres of Pasture, and the Number of Cows the same will keep, with the After-feed of the whole Farm; the Number of Barrels of Cyder that can be made upon the Farm one Year with another, the Number of Acres of Tillage Land, Bushels of Grain and Corn, including all the Sorts the same will produce by the Year; the Number of Acres of Salt Marsh, with the Tons of Hay produced therefrom by the Year; the Number of Acres of English & upland and fresh Meadow Mowing Land, with the Tons of Hay of each Sort produced therefrom by the Year.

The Time limited by said Act is from the Twentieth Day of *August* Instant, to the Twentieth of September following.—And every Person not necessarily out of the Province in that Time, refusing or neglecting to give into the Assessors in Writing, and on Oath if required, a true Account of his or her rateable Estate, agreeable to the true Intent of this Act, shall be doomed by the Assessors according to their best Skill & Judgment, and also for each Offence shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

‡*‡ *The Assessors propose to open their Office at their Chamber at the East End of* Faneuil Hall *Market, on Monday the Twelfth Instant, where due Attendance will be given from Day to Day, to the Twentieth Day of* September *following, for the Purpose aforesaid, in Compliance with said Act.*

ASSESSORS-OFFICE, *Boston*, August 1, 1771.

All Persons who have any Demands

on the Estate of Capt. *John Comrin*, late of *Boston*, deceased, Intestate, and have proved their Debts, are desired to apply to Doctor *James Lloyd*, Administrator, *de Bonis non* of said Estate, and receive their Dividend; and those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrator.

ALSO all Persons who have any Demands

on the Estate of Mrs. *Sarah Comrin*, late of said *Boston*, Widow, deceased, Intestate, are desired to bring in the same to the said Doctor *Lloyd*, Administrator on said Estate, to be settled. And those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrator.

N. B. Mr. *Oliver Smith*, Apothecary, living in the House of the deceased, is impowered by the said Administrator to act for him: And those concerned are desired to apply to him in the said Administrator's Absence. *Boston, August* 16, 1771.

All Persons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. John Brown, late of Boston, Chocolate-Grinder, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Marcy Brown, sole Executrix to said Estate, in Order to Settlement.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the 29th Day of this Month, at the House of the said Mr. Brown, Houshold Goods, consisting of

Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Chest

of Draws, Beds, Bedsteads, China, a fine Eight Day Clock, a Watch, Pictures, Pewter, Brass and Copper Kettles, and other Kitchen Furniture, also two Chocolate Mills.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, at *Charlestown*, on the 19th Day of September next,

THE Real Estate of Captain Hammond Gowen, late of Charlestown, deceased, consisting of a Mansion House, Garden and Barn, a Wharff and Warehouse, and three Acres of good Mowing-Land. Also one Half of a Pew in the Meeting House. All situated in Charlestown aforesaid. The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at said Mansion House.

Imported from London and Bristol, and to be Sold by

Peter Hughes,

At his Store in King-Street,

Russia and Ravens Duck, Pepper, Poland and common Starch, Florence Oil, 4d. 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Cod Lines, Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Sail, Sein and Whipping Twine, Shot, Bar Lead, single, double and treble refined Loaf Sugar, Spanish Brown, White Lead, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 Glass, Buntins, &c.—— Also to be had; Choice Taunton Ale in Casks, about 8 Dozen Bottles.

Lost lately, near King-Street,

Boston, a Pinchbeck Watch, outer Case black Shagreen, with Pinchbeck Studds, pierced Gold Hands, enamel'd Dial Plate, Maker's Name *Cabrier—London* upon the Plate; No. 3047. Whoever will bring it to Mr. *Cordis*, at the British Coffee House in King-Street, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked. If offered for Sale, stop it, and the same Reward will be given.

Imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Richard Jennys,

At his Shop opposite the Old Brick Meeting-House in Cornhill;

A Variety of English, Scotch and India Goods, among which are a Parcel of beautiful and newest Fashion Apron Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons. Also a few Pieces of handsome Lutestring and Mantua Silks very cheap.

N. B. His Customers may depend on having any Article at as low a Price, as the same can be purchased for at any Shop in this Town. Aug. 29, 1771.

TO BE LETT,

A genteel House, pleasantly situated at New Boston, near Peter Chardon's Esq; two Rooms and a Kitchen on the lower Floor, a good Pump in the Kitchen, a Garden, pav'd Yard, &c. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

Two Suits superfine black Broad Cloth full-trim'd Cloaths: Also one Suit of Willkes's blue, newest Fashion, made in London.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient small Tenement near the Alms-House: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

RAN-away from John Hunt of Watertown, on Tuesday last, a Negro Man named Prince, a tall streight Fellow, walks with a small hitch; he is about 33 Years old, has been used to Farming Business, is a handy Fellow on most Accounts, talks pretty good English: Had on when he went away, a striped Jacket, a Frock and Trowsers almost new; his Design was to get off in some Vessel so as to go to England, under the Notion if he could get there he should be free. Whoever takes up and secures said Fellow, so that his Master receives him again, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble:—He carried with him a good Pair of Deer-skin Breeches. All Masters of Vessels and others are caution'd against carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. JOHN HUNT.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the House of Representatives, June 15th, 1771.

ON the Petition of Harrison Gray, Esq; Treasurer of the Province, respecting the Farm in Waltham taken by him in behalf of this Povince from Jonas Cutler by Execution. RESOLVED, That Mr. Remington and Capt. Dix, with such as the Honorable Board shall join, be a Committee in behalf of this Province, to make Sale of the Farm aforesaid, at Publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, at such Time and Place as they may judge best, on public Notice previously given by Advertisements in some of the publick News-Papers; they giving to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof, two Years Time for the Payment of the Purchase Price of said Farm; he or they giving Bond with sufficient Surety or Sureties for paying the same, with lawful Interest; and the said Petitioner, Harrison Gray, Esq; Treasurer aforesaid, is hereby desir'd and impowered to make and execute to the Purchaser of the said Estate, a good Deed of Conveyance of the same, to hold the same to him and his Heirs, on his receiving the Securities as aforesaid for the Purchase Price thereof. Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Sp'kr.

In Council, June 18th, 1771.

Read and Concurred, and James Russell, Esq; is joined. THO's FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

Consented to, T. HUTCHINSON.

IN Pursuance of the aforegoing Order, the abovementioned Farm at Waltham will be Sold at the House of Mr. Isaac Gleason, Innholder in said Town, at Publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 17th *September* next, at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.——The Farm contains about 100 Acres of good Land, consisting of Mowing, Plowing, Orcharding, Pasturing, and Wood Land; a suitable Proportion of each Sort well watered, with Advantage of turning the same to Profit, a good Dwelling House almost new with four Rooms on a Floor, and a large Barn, but about ten or twelve Years old standing on the same, well fenced, a considerable Part thereof with good Stone Wall.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1771.

Vid. pa. 512. W vid page 536.

THE *Massachusetts* AND *Boston* POST-BOY

No. 731

THE *and* ADVERTISER. Gazette,

MONDAY, *August* 26, 1771.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON, dated June 5.

YOU are not to form a Judgment concerning the State of our Affairs from any of the Representations in the News-Papers: These are entirely in the Hands of Wilkes and his Associates, who because they are the Printers best Customers can order what they please to be inserted in them, and accordingly there has scarce a Day passed wherein ten different Pieces have not been circulated in them which have no other Foundation than the Invention of these Men.—Instead of Letters of Argument they have found that Articles of News answer their Purpose much better, and whatever Fictions any of them can invent either to vilify Government, or to keep up the Spirit of their Party, are instantly made Facts, and related in the News-Papers as *upon good Authority*, and with all the Confidence of undoubted Truths.—This serves to mislead the common People and to madden the Mob; but sedate discerning Men see through the Artifice, and now that the two leading Miscreants have quarelled (2) the whole Management has come out to light.

"HORNE you see makes a Merit of having in the Beginning of the Confederacy continually inserted in the Papers to serve WILKES and the CAUSE, and he now charges Wilkes with having been in the continual Practice of bearticling himself, and making himself the Hero of every Tale he could invent. People in the Country who don't know the Manœvres, have imagined that in this City we are upon the Eve of a civil War, yet in reality we are in a more profound State of Peace than for some Time past, and the Gentlemen of the Opposition were never less likely to carry their Point and force themselves into Place. Lord NORTH is more firmly fixed than ever, and the R*********S, who have really been the Fomentors of all the Opposition, and the real Cause of these Fellows Importance, are now sinking lower and lower in the general Estimation."

THE London Papers which we received by the last Packets for the Months of May and June, contain a Number of Letters between the Rev. JOHN HORNE *and* JOHN WILKES, *Esq; The Discoveries that are made in these Letters of others who had been connected with both, produce in a current of Publications, contradicting each other in the most absolute Terms.*

We shall only insert one which contains the History of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

To Mr. JOHN WILKES.

LETTER XI. (1)

WHILST you were a Candidate for the City of London, a subscription was opened on the 19th of March 1768, at Lee and Ayton's, the bankers, for the payment of your debts: the trustees for which were Messr. John Mills, Samuel Vaughan, Richard Oliver, Lewis Mendez, and George Hayley. These and a few other gentlemen, subscribed very liberally, and great expectations were formed of its probable produce; but the public cannot be said to have contributed. This backwardness was supposed to proceed from an apprehension that the subscription would not be applied to the payment of your debts, but to support your election; the usefulness of which was not at that time generally understood. To obviate this objection, a promise was made by the trustees that no part of this subscription should be applied to election purposes; the public were still backward to subscribe; and the whole amount of the subscription from March 19, 1768, to February 20, 1769, was 1,116l. 7s. 7d.—Your debts were at this time supposed to amount to about 6000l. Two Shillings and Six pence in the Pound were therefore offered to such as would accept a composition; with a promise, that if a dividend should be greater, they who accepted the Two Shillings and Six pence should receive their proportion. As fast as something was paid, something was likewise added daily to the list of your debts; and instead of increasing the dividend, it was discovered that Two Shillings and Six pence was more than could be paid. Your best friends, even those who were most able and generous, despaired of the possibility of extricating you. Another subscription was however opened by a few gentlemen (almost all the same) for your election expences: this latter subscription amounted to 1,227l. 3s.—You were chosen for the county of Middlesex; and soon after, in this desperate situation of your private affairs, were sentenced to two years imprisonment, and two fines of One Thousand Pounds. PRIVILEGE gave some respite from your debts; but notwithstanding this, and the generosity of individuals (many of whom exerted themselves in presents to you much beyond their stations in life) it was found exceedingly difficult to furnish you even a daily support. Most of those who were so generous to you at that time, have since been the objects of your bittereſt resentment. The best method then found for a little knot of public spirited men (who bore the whole burden with very unequal force, drained as they were by subscriptions and expences) to procure you a necessary subsistence, was to have very frequent meetings at the King's-arms tavern in Cornhill; where each paid a little more than his share of the reckoning, and, when the over-plus amounted to about Ten Pounds, it was regularly sent to you.

Never surely was a great public cause so overlaid with the wickedness and folly of an individual as the present. Every day brought fresh difficulties and disgrace on Mr. Wilkes; and yet he was the only person, who all the while felt no distress, denied himself no expence, was neither sensible nor apprehensive of any disgrace. The just abhorrance of Mr. Wilkes, as a private man, kept many good men at a distance from the cause of the people, which was unhappily blended with his personal persecution: the friends of that cause were therefore anxious to cover if possible, or to lessen the infamy, of which he was careless. The breach of trust committed by him towards the Foundling Hospital began to make a noise; being found upon inquiry, to be too true, it demanded their earliest attention. Two gentlemen immediately advanced Three Hundred Pounds to the hospital, and engaged themselves to pay the remainder. The whole sum due from Mr. Wilkes to the foundling Hospital amounted to 990l. 1s. 3d.

Whilst matters were in this situation, and every day growing worse, you were unjustly expelled from the House of Commons; and that expulsion was the cause of the SOCIETY at the London Tavern.

Many gentlemen, unconnected with each other, had long been wishing for some association to be set on foot for public purposes, and it had been much talked of as a measure capable of producing great benefit to the public: the present seemed a proper moment for it, and it was proposed by Mr. Townsend instantly to begin.

When first I knew that gentleman, he was determined (though warm in the public cause) never to have any connexion or intercourse with Mr. Wilkes, whose character he knew too well not to detest. But when the House of Commons rejected the material part of your petition, and were determined unjustly to expel you, in order, by stripping you of privilege, to leave you a perpetual prisoner in the King's-bench for DEBT; (since Lord Mansfield had not dared, as he endeavoured, to imprison you for life, by means of the outlawry.) Mr. Townsend then consented that I should introduce him to you; and he spoke to you, for the first time, in the Committee-room of the House of Commons, when they voted your petition to be FALSE, GROUNDLESS, &c. And Mr. Townsend did this to let the Ministry understand, that they would gain nothing by injustice; but would so far attach to the cause even those who most heartily despised the man, as to rescue you even from the legal consequences of an illegal persecution.

You were expelled on the 3d of February 1769, and rechosen on the 16th of the same month. Your election was declared void on the 17th, and yourself voted incapable of being elected into the present parliament.

The Ministry had now every reason to believe, that by keeping you out of the House, they should for ever confine you in a jail. They knew that a subscription had been open for you on the 19th of March 1768, when your debts were said to amount only to 6000l. and they could not be ignorant that this subscription produced only 1116l. 7s. 7d. The amount of your debts was now increased, and said to be about 14,000l. Add to this, that there were two fines of 1000l. to be paid; and, besides the expences of repeated elections, support was to be provided for you 2 years in prison. To extricate you from such difficulties seemed impossible, not only to Ministry, but even to those who were most able and willing to contribute. In this situation the establishment of a Society was proposed: The plan was formed and executed in great haste: Mr. Sawbridge and Mr. Townsend laboured at one end of the town, while some persons were employed at the other, to give a general notice of the design, and to collect as many respectable persons as possible, whose sentiments and wishes were known to the public. On the 20th of February 1769, only three days after the vote of incapacitation, the first meeting of the Society was held at the London tavern: A subscription was immediately made by the gentlemen present, which amounted to 3023l. A second meeting was held five days afterwards, on the 25th of the same month, when they assumed the name of *Supporters of the Bill of Rights.* A very worthy Member of the House of Commons proposed that name, as most expressive of the public intentions of the Society, which disdained the notion of being merely a club for Mr. Wilkes, of whom the greater part had a very bad opinion. Still farther to avoid any such imputation, it was at this second meeting resolved, that Mr. Wilkes's health should never be given in that Society as a public toast; and this resolution has been uniformly observed. Still farther to avoid misapprehension, the Society desired me to draw up an advertisement which should declare their purposes to the public. I instantly drew up the following, which was approved, and published in all the papers.

London Tavern, Feb. 25. 1769.

"*Many Gentlemen, Members of Parliament and others, divested of every personal consideration, and unconnected with any party, have formed themselves into a Society at the London Tavern, under the title of Supporters of the Bill of Rights. Their sole aim is to maintain and defend the legal, constitutional liberty of the subject. They mean to support Mr. Wilkes and his cause, as far as it is a public cause. For this purpose they solicit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whose advantage and emolument alone are intended.*"

At the third meeting of the Society, March 7 (only three weeks after the first) 300l. were given to Mr. Wilkes; and a Committee was appointed with the Treasurers to enquire into the several demands upon Mr. Wilkes.

At the ninth meeting of the Society, June 6 (only fifteen weeks from its first establishment) it appeared, that 4553l. had been expended in the composition of debts, &c. for Mr. Wilkes; and a further sum of 2500l. was ordered to be issued by the Treasurers for the farther discharge of Mr. Wilkes's debts during the summer. After which, and a vote of 300l. more to Mr. Wilkes, the Society adjourned to the 10th of October following.

Any man who reads this account will naturally suppose that Mr. Wilkes must have felt and expressed the warmest gratitude to a Society like this, which in so short a time had performed such wonders in his favour. Whoever shall suppose so, will be much mistaken: He abhorred the Society and its Members. The declarations of the most respectable part, disclaiming a personal attachment to Mr. Wilkes, and professing only a regard to the public, disgusted him extremely; the resolution that his health should never be given as a public toast in that Society, and the advertisement of supporting him and his cause only as far as it was a public cause, were never forgiven. Besides he entertained a false notion that had not this Society been instituted, she should herself have received all the ready money subscribed by the Society into his own hands; what they applied to the discharge of his debts, he considered as a kind of robbery; and hated them for their care of him, as profligate young heirs do the guardians who endeavour to save them from destruction. Add to this an apprehension lest the Society should gain the public confidence; and, not being his creatures, should hereafter be strong enough to oppose effectually the extravagant, foolish notions he had formed of his own greatness. Merely to be protected does not answer his expectations; improbable as it may appear, he dreams of nothing less than of being himself protector. He therefore from its very institution determined the destruction of the Society; because he knew they meant only the King and the laws,—but the King according to the laws. My industry and zeal for a Society capable of so much future good, as well as the sincerity with which I always spoke disagreeable truths to Mr. Wilkes, intitled me to a considerable share of his resentment. I had not only drawn up the offensive advertisement, but at all times warmly combated those few of his inconsiderate partizans who were constantly endeavouring to narrow the Society, and convert us only to a spunge which should suck up the generosity of the public to be squeezed into his pocket. The lack-laughter Sangfroid of the Parson was the constant topic of his ridicule, and he complained that whenever I appeared I cast a gloom over the mirth of his company. His disposition towards the Society was not altered for the better by the frequent remonstrances I made to him, at the repeated request of many of his most generous subscribers, who were much dissatisfied at his laced liveries and his French servants in his situation; whom no motives of policy, or honesty, or shame, have hitherto made him discard.

To cover the real cause of his dissatisfaction, Mr. Wilkes pretended to take it much amiss that the Society should mention his debts in their advertisement; as if there was any secret in the matter; and he seized the first opportunity to complain of it as an indignity offered to him; forgetting that he had himself long before published a very abject advertisement, pretending to return thanks to his generous benefactor for the kind donation of one hundred pounds; but really to excite the compassion of the charitable.

The Society continued to make great progress in the affairs of Mr. Wilkes; though it must be confessed, with very little assistance from the public at large out of the Society: They had paid all his election expences, and one of his fines of 500l. they had compounded a very considerable portion of his debts, when on the 24th of October they voted him 300l. more, making in the whole 1000l. for his pocket.

A few weeks after this vote Mr. Wilkes obtained a verdict against Lord Halifax of 4000l. damages. I waited on Mr. Wilkes, and endeavoured to persuade him that he was bound in honor, in honesty and policy, to send these 4000l. to the London tavern, in aid towards the payment of his debts. I represented to him the poverty of our Bank, which had indeed advanced too far, and was in debt. Endeavoured to make him sensible that 4000l. at that time would go farther in compounding his debts than 10000l. would some time afterwards. I shewed him the reputation he would gain by this act of common honesty and policy, and that he would encourage the public to subscribe towards him, and bind the gentlemen of the Society in honor never to quit him till they had at least returned

(*For the Remainder turn to the last Page.*)

& vid another Letter to Mr. Wilkes pa. 525

|| See pa. 478. Vol. 2. ¶ pa. 124. Vol. 2. ** pa. 226. Vol. 2. †† pa. 455. Vol. 2. ‡‡ vid. pa. 212. Vol. 2. §§ pa. 482. Vol. 2. ¶¶ vid. Bill of Rights pa. 1053. Vol. 2 ‖‖ vid. page 29 ||| vid. pa. 120. Vol. 2. (2) Horne & Wilkes.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Collier, and on Saturday Capt. Jervis, arrived here from LONDON: From the public Prints to 22d of June, we have the following Advices. viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, June 12.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common council aſſembled, waited upon his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Honourable the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhould, Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk made their compliments in the following addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, embrace this joyful occaſion of approaching your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the auſpicious birth of another Prince.

"Your Majeſty's ever loyal and faithful Citizens of London, exceeded by none of your ſubjects in honeſt and anxious zeal for your Majeſty's happineſs, and the glory and proſperity of your reign, rejoice in all events which augment your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity; firmly truſting that every increaſe of the auguſt houſe of Brunſwick will prove an additional ſecurity to our religion, and the great charter of liberty, which in conſequence of the glorious and neceſſary revolution that illuſtrious houſe was choſen to defend.

Signed by Order of Court,

James Hodges."

To which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this dutiful addreſs, and for your congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

"It gives me great ſatisfaction to find that you conſider the increaſe of my family as an additional ſecurity to our religion, and to that liberty which I look upon with pleaſure as the baſis of my government, and which I ſhall always think my honour and intereſt concerned to defend."

They were all graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

At the Court of *St. James's*, the 12th day of *June* 1771.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Privy Seal to his grace Auguſtus Henry Duke of Grafton, the oath of keeper of the Privy Seal was this day delivered to him, and his Grace took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honorable Henry Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire, to be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, his lordſhip was this day by his Majeſty's command ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of ſtate accorningly. [*End Gaz.*

LONDON,

June 12. All the vacant Offices are to be filled up, if poſſible, in the courſe of this week. A Noble Lord who was going to ſet off for France, has delayed his journey for a week longer, to try his fortune at the Premier's Levee.

A Court Martial was ſitting at Minorca when the laſt advices came from thence, on a Noble Lord, from ſome miſunderſtanding between him and the Governor of that Iſland.

On Monday evening ſome diſpatches were received by Count Bruhl, the Saxon Ambaſſador, which confirm the accounts of an accommodation taking place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and add, that a ſuſpenſion of arms has already taken place.

The lateſt accounts from Hamburg aſſures us, that the Empire of Ruſſia is far from being bettered by her late ſucceſſes, as many parts are left totally neglected and in many extended diſtricts only old men, women, and children are to be ſeen.

June 13. They write from Plymouth, that Lord S. attempted there to introduce certain great foreigners to view the ſhipping, dock-yard, &c. but the Officers had the ſpirit to refuſe them admiſſion, declaring, that they would abide by the order made by the whole Board of Admiralty, (which was, not to admit any foreigners, under any pretence whatever,) until ſuch order was countermanded by the whole Board.

At a meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, at the London Tavern, on Tueſday laſt, the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the City of London in the chair, it was reſolved unanimouſly,

"That it be recommended by this Society to every County, City, and Borough in this kingdom, that every perſon who ſhall from henceforth be a Candidate to ſerve as a Member in this, or any future Parliament, ſhall be required to ſign a declaration, and confirm it upon oath, that in caſe he is elected he will vote for, and uſe his utmoſt endeavours to procure, a Bill to ſhorten the duration of Parliaments, and to reduce the number of Placemen and Penſioners in the Houſe of Commons: and alſo to endeavour to obtain a more fair and equal repreſentation of the people; and that he will promote, to the utmoſt of his power, an enquiry into the cauſes of the troubles and diſcontents which have diſtracted this country during the preſent reign.

"That a Special Committee be now appointed for the purpoſe of drawing up a declaration purſuant to the above reſolution, and reporting the ſame to the next General Meeting of the Society.

"That the ſaid Committee do conſiſt of the twelve following perſons: The Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Frederick Bull, Eſq; Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. John Wilkes, Edmund Dayrell, William Bullock, William Ellis, Charles Hitch, James Adair, Eſqrs. Rev. Dr. Wilſon, George Greeve, Eſq; and Mr. John Reynolds, together with ſuch other Members as chuſe to attend.

"That it be an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to draw up and report to this Society, at their next General Meeting, a proper plan for carrying into effect the reſolution of the laſt Meeting of this Society, reſpecting the ſupport of the Freedom of Election."

It was likewiſe reſolved, "That Frederick Bull, Eſq; Treaſurer of this Society, be empowered to diſcharge the remaining debts of Mr. Wilkes, according to the report of the Committee this day made." vid pa 567

Sunday Mr. Wilkes received the Sacrament from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Williamſon, at St. Dunſtan's church in Fleet-ſtreet.

June 21. Yeſterday her Majeſty ſat up a ſhort time, for the firſt time ſince her lying in. The young Prince, it is ſaid is ſo troubled with convulſions that its life is diſpared of.

Yeſterday a board of treaſury was held at which Lord North preſided.

The ſame day a board of trade was held at the plantation office, at which the Earl of Hillſborough preſided, when ſeveral colony matters were taken into conſideration.

Yeſterday morning his majeſty reviewed the 33d regiment of foot on Blackheath, and returned at twelve to the Queen's palace.

A correſpondent obſerves, that none have filled the place of firſt Lord of the Admiralty ſo bad as thoſe who have been bred to the ſea.

Sobriety, honeſty, induſtry and œconomy, in the lower and middling claſſes of the people, are bands which ſupport a free nation: when theſe are once looſened or diſſolved, a corrupt adminiſtration, the friends of deſpotic power, will reduce us to what ſome people have long wiſhed for, two ranks only, the very rich, and the very poor.

There are ſome men, who, inſtead of feeling remorſe and compunction for their wickedneſs, glory in it; and, even whilſt they ſee themſelves falling, take a diabolical pleaſure in reflecting on the miſchiefs which they have occaſioned. Mr. Wilkes, ſays a correſpondent, is an inconteſtable proof of this obſervation.

The late revolt and diſturbance in Paris, mentioned in this paper a few days ago, it ſeems, was entirely amongſt the women; they united in large bodies, and committed many exceſſes, ſuch as taking away the bread from the bakers, the corn from the markets, and meat from the butchers, wherever they came; not one man was among them; for any man who is caught in ſuch riots his puniſhment is impriſonment for life. Theſe enterpriſing Amazons, however, became at laſt ſo ſucceſsful as to be too powerful for the civil power, and were, with much ado, diſperſed with the aſſiſtance of the military, without the loſs of any lives.

June 22. Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's at which his Majeſty was preſent, after which the great officers of ſtate had a long conference with his Majeſty.

Yeſterday, and not before, Lord Sandwich ſurveyed the ſhipping and dock-yard at Deptford.

Her Majeſty has ordered divine ſervice to be performed in her apartments on Sunday next.

A correſpondent on ſumming up the contents of Mr. Wilkes's letters ſays, that they may ſerve to juſtify the innocence of *Judas Iſcariot*, as well as to convince the public that he has not behaved in a treacherous manner to Mr. Horne.

Thurſday the Chevalier D'Eon, whoſe very extraordinary diſappearance, about ſix weeks ago, has been the ſubject of ſo much enquiry and converſation, arrived in good health at his houſe in Petty France, Weſtminſter: in proof of which a correſpondent has favoured us with a letter, written in French by the Chevalier, the tranſlation of which we give to our readers, as we are aſſured the original was received at twelve o'clock the ſame night by the Gentleman to whom it is addreſſed.

"I arrive this moment from Germany, my dear Fountain, very much fatigued. I have great need to go to bed. Pray deliver to Coutan my valet de chambre, the keys of my apartments. I have ſeen, at Hamburg, in one of the Engliſh papers, what your heart has done for me during my abſence. I was ſo affected as to ſhed tears. This has determined me to return to England ſooner than I hoped, to thank my real friends, like you, and to puniſh the inſolence of ſuch impertenents as have, during my abſence, calumnated me.

"Good night. I reckon you will come and ſee me to-morrow.

"LE CHEVALIER D'EON."

The Chevalier D'Eon intends to make an affidavit before the Lord Mayor, diſavowing all knowledge of the infamous policies that have been opened on his account, and declaring that the ſecret of his ſex ſhall go with him to the grave, although if any perſon dares to affront him on that ſubject, he will fight him, or a whole regiment, one after another, for the ſame offence.

We hear that the Duke d'Auguilon, the new French Miniſter, has declared his intention to apply, in a particular manner, to the augmentation of the marine.

June 18. There are letters from Jamaica which mention advices received from Hiſpaniola by a veſſel that put in there, that the few inhabitants left at the latter place are daily alarmed with continual ſhocks of earthquakes that great part of the iſland, inhabited by the Spaniards, is overflowed by the ſea; and that moſt of the principal inhabitants were gone to Old Spain. It is added, that ſome of the Spaniards would willingly have ſettled at Jamaica, but that they met with a cold reception from the inhabitants, it being imagined that they were only ſpies; on which account a veſſel was diſpatched to Hiſpaniola, to learn the truth of their report.

There is now living at a country place in Ireland, two old men, one near an hundred, and the other upwards of eighty years of age, who never taſted a bit of bread in their lives, and never above once or twice eat freſh meat.

June 19. A great perſonage, we are informed, has been ſo teaz'd about the nomination of a Biſhop, that he has declared that merit alone ſhall for the future recommend divines to ſo exalted and deſirable a ſtation.

Such has the ſcarcity of vegetables been, that a gardener lately declared, that he had cleared upwards of 40l. by turnip tops, and that from one ſingle acre only

June 17. We can, from the beſt authority aſſure the public, that the Privy Seal was never offered to the Earl of Chatham, as mentioned in an Evening Paper of Saturday laſt.

Diamond cut diamond is an old proverb: Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne are two ſharp opponents, and ſeem to be cutting themſelves to pieces with their own Weapons.

Mr. Wilkes's future conſequence depends upon his next election for Sheriff; a ſtrong reaſon why the livery ſhould confer upon him that office.

It is thought that if Mr. Horne ſhould irritate Mr. Wilkes much farther, his fair daughter would ſtep into the quarrel, and, after the example of her father, publiſh ſome love-letters which the parſon, unhallowed as he is, would not chuſe to have appear in print.

Saturday, about Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, as two children were quarrelling in the Minories, their mothers unfotunately interpoſing, a quarrel alſo enſued between them, when one ſtabbed the other with a knife, and ſhe died inſtantly.

June 20. We hear that there will be the largeſt flota ſail this year from Spain, for the different parts of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, that ever was known, in any one year, for an hundred years paſt.

On Sunday evening the Earl of Sandwich, with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction arrived in town from on board the yatch at Deptford, having finiſhed his ſurvey of the docks and ſea ports.

A few weeks ſince Mrs. K—g being too obſervant of the conduct of her Lord and Maſter towards a maid ſervant, was diſpatched to a private mad houſe, near Chelſea. Some days after, that Martinet of Martinets, Capt. G— of the Guards, was upon a viſit to the maſter of the houſe, and there met with his old acquaintance Mrs K—. Surpriſed at ſeeing her in ſuch a ſituation, he aſked her what brought her thither; to which ſhe replied, having a proper notion of his Military capacity, "Indeed, Captain, juſt what procured you your Commiſſion—*the intereſt of my friends, and not my own merit.*"

A Liſt of

Prizes and *Blanks*,

in *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery Letter I. may be ſeen at the Printing-Office in Queen-ſtreet.

& vid page 754 762 Vol. 2.

vid magna Charta pa. 790. Vol. 2. v vid. pa. 478. Vol. 2. ¶ vid. pa. 547.

NEWBERN, (*North-Carolina*) *July* 19.

By a perſon arrived in town, who has juſt been through the ſettlements of the Regulators, we have advice, that upwards of 6000 of thoſe people have taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty, and happily returned to their farms and plantations: They ſay they are now perfectly contented, and expreſs much ſatisfaction at the event of the late battle, which has opened their eyes, and fully convinced them of the wrong meaſures they were purſuing.

By ſeveral intercepted letters from the Regulating Chiefs, it has very plainly appeared, that they intended to ſeize the government, though it was a profound ſecret among themſelves, and not ſuffered to tranſpire among the common people, who were to have been led on by degrees, with the pretence of redreſſing grievances, 'till their ſucceſſes againſt the provincial forces, which they made no doubt of ſhould have infatuated their minds, and ripened them for the execution of the grand plot.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 23.

Laſt Monday Morning died at Newcaſtle, Mrs. *Sarah Sheafe*, Wife of the Hon. *Sampſon Sheafe*, Eſq; of that Place, aged 81. Her Remains were decently inter'd laſt Wedneſday.

Mrs *Sarah Sargent*, Relict of Doctor *Nathaniel Sargent*, late of this Town, Eſq; deceaſed, after ſhe had prepared herſelf to go to Meeting, about Ten o'clock, laſt Sunday, was ſeized ſuddenly and violently with the Return of a Paralytick Fit, at the Houſe of the Hon. *Daniel Peirce*, Eſq; her Brother, ſpoke a few Words imperfectly.— and afterwards lay Speechleſs and Senſeleſs, till Wedneſday Morning about 4 o'clock, and then ceaſed breathing, to the Sorrow of all her Acquaintance. Her Remains were decently interr'd Yeſterday Afternoon, in the old Burying-Yard:—She was in the 75th Year of her Age.

Laſt Tueſday died here, Mrs. *Elizabeth Pendextor*, aged 81.

BOSTON, Auguſt 26.

On Tueſday laſt a Number of reſpectable Merchants of this Town waited on Commodore Gambier with the following ADDRESS.

To the HONORABLE

JAMES GAMBIER, Eſq;

Commodore and late Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships ſtationed at BOSTON.

SIR,

WE the Subſcribers, Merchants of this Metropolis, do now wait upon you with our hearty Thanks for the Care and Attention you have ſhewn to the Trade in general of this Place during your ſhort Command of the Fleet on this Station, and for the ready Aſſiſtance you have afforded to ſome of us in Caſes where our Property has been in imminent Danger.

ALTHO' the Stationing of a Fleet in this Port in a Time of Peace, muſt be attended with ill Conſequences to our Commerce; yet the Order and Decorum that has been maintained, and the Prudence and Diſcretion which has been exerciſed, particularly in that Part of the Service which bears the hardeſt upon the Trade, the impreſſing of Seamen, have greatly abated the Evils we dreaded.

JUSTICE obliges us to make theſe Acknowledgments to a Commander who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an Officer and a Gentleman, and inſpires us with the warmeſt Wiſhes for your Proſperity and Happineſs.

BOSTON, NEW-ENGLAND,
16th Auguſt, 1771.

To which ADDRESS, he was pleaſed to reply,

GENTLEMEN,

I *RETURN you my hearty Thanks for this obliging Mark of your Regard and Eſteem.*

IN the faithful Diſcharge of my Duty during my ſhort Command of His Majeſty's Squadron in North-America, *I have attentively had in view the Commercial Intereſt of this Metropolis, and the Preſervation of Order and Harmony.*

ACCEPT, GENTLEMEN, *my warmeſt and moſt cordial Wiſhes for your Proſperity and Happineſs, which upon every Occaſion I ſhall be glad to promote.*

The Honorable Admiral MONTAGU has appointed the Rev'd *Mather Byles*, D. D. Rector of Chriſt-Church in this Town, Chaplain to His Majeſty's Ship *Lively*, during her Station at this Place.

We hear from Northampton, That on the 22d Inſtant, Mr. Ebenezer Edwards of that Town, being at Work on the High-way, received a violent blow on his Head by the falling of a Tree, of which he inſtantly died. He has left a ſorrowful Widow and 9 Children: He was well reſpected, and his Death is greatly lamented.

Tueſday arrived here Capt. Watt from Quebec, the Morning before he arrived about 15 Leagues Eaſtward of the Light-Houſe he ſaw the Wreck of a Sloop, with her Maſt ſtanding, but ſtripped of her Rigging, and no Perſon on board. She is tho't to be a Sloop from the Eaſtward, Gardner, Maſter, bound to Cape-Ann, which the People had left the Saturday Evening before, not being able to keep her above Water.

Friday laſt arrived here the Canſo, a Store Ship from England, one of Admiral Montagu's Fleet.

Laſt Week one Mrs. —— Tiſdail of Wrentham or Stoughtonham being diſordered in her Senſes, faſtened a Silk Handkerchief ſo tight around her Neck that ſhe expired before any Aſſiſtance could get to her.

On the 18th Inſtant died here, in the 56th Year of his Age, NICHOLAS BOYLSTON, Eſq; a noted Merchant of this Town.

He was a Man of good Underſtanding and ſound Judgment; diligent in his Buſineſs, though not a Slave to it; upright in his Dealings; honeſt and ſincere in all his Profeſſions, and a Stranger to Diſſimulation. Having, by the Bleſſing of God, acquired a decent Competence, he was meditating a Retirement from Buſineſs, in order to enjoy the Fruit of his Induſtry with his Friends and thoſe who ſtood in need of his Aſſiſtance: But alas! the Vanity of all worldly Views and Purſuits! Death, advancing, cut ſhort this pleaſing Proſpect, and with one Stroke, bereaved his Family and near Relatives of a loving and beloved Friend, his numerous Acquaintance of an agreeable, temperate and ſober Companion, and the Community, of a valuable Member.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight died at Dedham, Mr. NATHANIEL WHITING, aged 83 Years; and on Monday his Remains were decently interred. He was a Man of a peaceable Diſpoſition, and of a ſober Life and Converſation. He left a ſorrowful Widow, aged 82 Years, with whom he lived, in the married State, 58 Years. His Poſterity that ſurvive him are, 6 Children, 52 Grandchildren, and 50 Great-grand-children; in all 108. It is remarkable, that for about 71 Years it was his ſtated Employment to tend a Griſt-Mill,—— and was never known or ſuſpected to take more Toll than the Law allowed. He was juſt and charitable to Man, and one that loved and ſerved God.

DIED.] Capt. Atherton Haugh.

At Pomfret in Connecticut, Capt. Zachariah Spaulding, aged 68 Years; formerly of Chelmsford in this Government.---He has left a Wife and ſix Children.

At Scarborough, Caſco Bay, Mrs. Abigail Vaughn aged 26, Wife of Mr. William Vaughn, of that Place, and Daughter of Richworth Jordan, Eſq;

At Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, Miſs Sarah Champney, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Champney of Beverly.

On Wedneſday next,

At TEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of Houſe Furniture,

among which are Looking Glaſſes, Tables, Mohogany and Walnut Frame Chairs Leather Bottom, Cheſt of Draws, a Mohogany Deſk and Book Caſe with Glaſs Doors, Feather Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding, very fine enamel'd China Plates, Diſhes, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, &c. Glaſs Salvers, Jelly and Sweet-Meat Glaſſes, Wine Glaſſes, Syllabub ditto, a Lady's neat Pinchbeck Watch, Kitchen Furniture, &c. —— Alſo a few Doz. of excellent Claret, and a parcel of Wool Cards, &c. &c.

A NEGRO WOMAN that can do moſt ſorts of Houſhold Work.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Imported from LONDON *and* BRISTOL,
and to be ſold by

Peter Hughes,

at his Store in King-Street, *BOSTON*,

RUSSIA and Ravens Duck,

Pepper, Poland and common Starch, Florence Oil, 4d 6d 8d & 20d Nails, Cod Lines, Mackrill Lines and Hooks, Sail, Sein and Whipping Twine, Shott, Bar Lead, Single Double and Treble Refin'd Loaf Sugar, Spaniſh Brown, White Lead, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 Glaſs, Buntins, &c. Alſo to be ſold, Choice Taunton Ale, in Caſks about 8 dozen Bottles.

A Guinea Reward,

WILL be given by the Subſcriber, to any one who ſhall inform him of the Perſon or Perſons that on Thurſday Night laſt, cut and hacked one of the Trees oppoſite his Houſe in Long-Acre.

As ſaid Row of Trees were planted and cultivated at a conſiderable Expence, it is hoped all Perſons will do their Endeavour to diſcountenance ſuch Practices. *ADINO PADDOCK.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE BOSTON, Auguſt 24,

ENTERED-IN.

Freeman, Laha & Cook from Halifax, Sturgis & Turner from Newfoundland, McCobb from Bermuda, Watt from Quebec, Zeagers from Eſquebo, Dunn from Barbadoes, Henry from Grenadoe, Gardner & Gorham from Cape Nicola, Wiſhart from Teneriffe, Collyer from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Turner for Newfoundland, Hinckley for Philadelphia, Littlefield, Davis & Somes for Weſt-Indies, Henry for Grenadoe, McCarthy & Turner for Africa.

CLEARED-OUT.

Miller and Hooker for Piſcataqua, Peterkin for Virginia, Collings, Mitchell & Smith for Nova Scotia, Cartwright for Newfoundland, Savage for Newprovidence, Raymond for New-Haven, A. Bartlet & Baſs for Weſt-Indies, R. Bartlet for Portugal.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 23.

On Monday laſt His Excellency Governor WENTWORTH, with a Number of Gentlemen, ſat out from hence for Dartmouth COLLEGE.

Boſton, Auguſt 1771.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY

FOR raiſing NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Rebuilding FANEUIL-HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon*, *Thomas Cuſhing*, *Benjamin Auſtin*, and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter *L*.

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars* each, 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676 Prizes.				8100
1574 Blanks.				
2250 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is				9000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes,				8100 Dollars.
Remains for the Market,				900 Dollars.

As the laſt Scheme was very agreeable to the Public, the Managers have calculated the above in the ſame Manner. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were diſappointed of being Adventurers in the laſt Lottery, and there is at preſent a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.

Public and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, a liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed in Edes *and* Gill's Boſton Gazette, *&c. and the money paid to the poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty days after drawing.*

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be ſold by the Managers.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And Sold by EZEKIEL RUSSELL, next to DABNEY'S Engliſh Goods-Store, oppoſite the Founder's-Arms, Marlborough Street. Sold alſo by HENRY KNOX, Bookſeller and Stationer, in Cornhill. (Price 7 Coppers.)

SOME THOUGHTS on the NAMES of the Days of the Week; propoſed to the conſideration of ſuch as regard the Word of the LORD. In a Letter to a Friend.

Exo. x. 26. *There ſhall not a Hoof be left behind.* 2 Kings, xxiii. 11 *And he took away the Horſes that the Kings of Judah had given to the Sun, and burnt the Chariots of the Sun with Fire.* 1 Cor. x. 15. *I ſpeak as to wiſe Men; judge ye what I ſay.*

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 15*th.* 1771.

ON the Petition of Harriſon Gray, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Province, reſpecting the Farm in Waltham taken by him in behalf of this Province from Jonas Cutler by Execution, RESOLVED, That Mr. Remington and Capt. Dix with ſuch as the Honorable Board ſhall join, be a Committee in behalf of this Province, to make Sale of the Farm aforeſaid, at Public Vendue to the higheſt Bidder at ſuch Time and Place as they may judge beſt on public Notice previouſly given by Advertiſement in ſome of the publick News-Papers; they giving to the Purchaſer or Purchaſers thereof, two Years Time for the Payment of the Purchaſe Price of ſaid Farm; he or they giving Bond with ſufficient Surety or Sureties for paying the ſame, with lawful Intereſt, and the ſaid Petitioner Harriſon Gray, Eſq; Treaſurer aforeſaid, is hereby deſir'd and impowered to make and execute to the Purchaſer of the ſaid Eſtate, a good Deed of Conveyance of the ſame, to hold the ſame to him and his Heirs, on his receiving the Securities as aforeſaid for the Purchaſe Price thereof.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Sp'kr.

In Council, June 18*th.* 1771.

Read and Concurred, and James Ruſſell, Eſq; is joined. THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

Conſented to T. HUTCHINSON.

IN Purſuance of the aforegoing Order, the above-mentioned Farm at Waltham will be Sold at the Houſe of Mr. Iſaac Gleaſon, Innholder in ſaid Town, at Publick Vendue on Tueſday the 17th *September* next, at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.—The Farm contains about 100 Acres of good Land, conſiſting of Mowing, Plowing, Orcharding, Paſturing, and Wood Land; a ſuitable Proportion of each Sort well watered, with Advantage of turning the ſame to Profit, a good Dwelling-Houſe almoſt new with four Rooms on a Floor, and a large Barn, but about ten or twelve Years old ſtanding on the ſame well fenced, a conſiderable Part thereof with good Stone Wall.

V vid. page 512. & vid. pa. 543. & vid arrival pa 276 & vid ſeiz'd arrival of a Fleet pa. 263 Vol. 2. and pa. 289

him his 4000l. though it was employed in the discharge of his own debts. I laboured in vain; ready cash made Mr. Wilkes deaf to my arguments: he would not send a penny to the Society for the discharge of his own debts, though it was not many weeks since the Society had in one year voted him the last part of a thousand pounds for his support.

The Society however went on chearfully with the discharge of his debts; and having beyond all expectation made so considerable a progress in so short a time; and having now reduced his debts within some compass, some probable prospect of finally discharging them; we began to look back with pleasure on what had been done, and to consider what still remained to do. Many things had happened in the manner of compounding the debts, which were not very satisfactory to those who examined them: demands were daily brought in for debts compounded, which had never been examined or heard of before payment; and some debts delivered in, for instance, as 90l. had been compounded as 160l. And though these and many other things might arise from mistake and error (which however we did not believe,) they were not pleasing; and it was thought that such accidents ought to be prevented. On the 23d of January, 1770. the Society determined that they would "at their next "meeting take into consideration the state of Mr. "Wilkes's affairs." At the next meeting, Feb. 6, a committee of accounts was appointed for that purpose, which "the treasurers and Mr. Reynolds (as agent for "Mr. Wilkes) were requested to attend, with such "papers and accounts relative to the said affair as were "in their possession." This committee found great difficulties to encounter; and it appeared evidently that there was an intention somewhere to prevent our ever obtaining exact lists of debts, or coming to a certainty of what we had still to do for Mr. Wilkes's final discharge. These studied difficulties increased our suspicions, and shewed us the necessity of being more resolute and diligent to fix and determine the demands on Mr. Wilkes. Accordingly at the next meeting, Feb. 20, it was again "*Resolved, that the committee of accounts be requested to take the consideration of Mr. Wilkes's affairs into further consideration, and report to the Society at the next meeting, an account as well of what part of his debts now remain unsatisfied, as of the best mode and means for settling them; as also an account of what sums have been already disbursed by this Society, with the vouchers for the same. That the said committee meet on Saturday next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. That the treasurers of this Society, the Secretary, and Mr. Reynolds (as agent to Mr. Wilkes) be requested to attend at the said committee with the necessary papers.* The active and prying members of this committee met with mortifications enough: but they persevered with great diligence;—they admitted every claim of every kind from every quarter, that could with the greatest industry be discovered from March 19, 1768, to April 17, 1770; and of these they formed one general list, which was produced by the committee on the 17th of April: and to prevent, as was then imagined, the possibility of any future tricks and impositions, this general list of all the remaining claims on Mr. Wilkes was by order of the Society entred in the book of subscriptions; that it might lie constantly on the table open to every member. This list of remaining debts amounted to 6821 l. 13 s.

Whilst these things were in agitation, the Society on the 6th of February, 1770, received a letter from the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, with a subscription of 1500l. It was resolved that a letter of thanks should be returned to the Speaker, &c. of the Commons House of South Carolina. One of the members of the Society, a gentleman of the clearest public principles and of much merit, drew up very hastily a letter of thanks on the occasion, which he shewed to Mr. Wilkes for his opinion. Mr. Wilkes commended it extravagantly, and earnestly pressed the Committee to adopt the letter; and he took some extraordinary measures that it might be adopted by the Society. When the Committee had read it, they judged it for many reasons highly improper. It was not difficult to see the motives of Mr. Wilkes for making so strong a point of this measure. He was displeased at the Commons House of South Carolina, for not sending the money to himself and he enjoyed the opportunity of making both them and the Society ridiculous. Some of us waited on Mr. Wilkes to dissuade him from pushing this letter: he persisted strenuously in recommending it: I desired him to tell us seriously upon his honour whether he did recommend it to us to send that letter? he put his hand formally upon his bosom, and declared upon his honour, that he did most seriously approve and recommend it. We were amazed at his effrontery: however upon my pressing him with a particular passages, and desiring his justification and explanation of them, he was forced to declare that—"to be sure it would not be fit to send such a letter to the gentlemen of Yorkshire or any other county in England, but was admirably calculated for the Meridian of South Carolina." Such was his sincerity to the friend who consulted him! Such was his gratitude to South Carolina! Such was his zeal for the public cause, that he wished to expose and undo in this treacherous manner a Society which was evidently more capable of serving the public, than any that had ever before been established in this country! Mr. Wilkes had always hated the Americans, was always the declared foe of their liberties, and condemned their glorious struggles for the rights of humanity, not only when he ignorantly expected to be sent out Governor of Canada, but even after his confinement in the King's-Bench; and many gentlemen as well as myself can remember the disputes which he has often maintained with us before large companies in the King's-Bench, against the liberties of America. The personal compliment of a letter to him from BOSTON softened his language; but not so much as to make it proper for him to take the advice I gave him before several gentlemen, that he should burn the flattering answer he had read to us, and write to the BOSTONIANS his real sentiments, which he was then talking to us against them. The compliment paid to him by the letter from BOSTON was effaced by the affront, as he thought it, offered him by South Carolina. He considered their subscription to the London tavern as 1500l. out of his pocket, and no doubt felt the contempt he expressed for them who could prefer the payment of his debts to furnishing him with ready money.

What passed between us on the subject of the proposed letter to South Carolina did not restrain Mr. Wilkes: his brother, his attorney, &c. &c. formed a party to carry the letter at the next general meeting, Feb. 20, 1770. Mr. Wilkes's opinion, his approbation and recommendation of it were strongly pressed upon us; and their behaviour was so very indecent as forced me at last to relate what Mr. Wilkes had said upon the subject, and to appeal to those who had been present. The Society was very numerous, and was clearly of opinion that the proposed letter was highly improper; and another letter which has since been published was sent instead of it; and thus the Society was for that time saved from the first vigorous attempt of Mr. Wilkes to destroy it. Mr. Wilkes did not want understanding to know, that if by any means a Society of that kid could be made to expose itself in a striking instance, it would from that moment be annihilated; for its very existence for any good purposes to the public must depend upon their opinion.

On the 10th of April, 1770, Mr. Wilkes's second fine of 500l. was ordered to be paid; and from that time to the 17th we met daily, in order to remove every obstacle which might arise to his enlargement on the 18th. But whilst we were so anxious and indefatigable to release him from prison, we were not less cautious to provide against the attempts which we foresaw he would afterwards make to destroy the Society. Hitherto almost every man that subscribed any thing at the Society had been admitted as a Member: the enormous sum necessary to be raised for the relief of Mr. Wilkes's incumbrances would not then permit us to be very nice; but we were now within sight of land, and within sight of danger too: It was therefore this day "Resolved, That for the future no person shall be admitted of this Society otherwise than by ballot;" and the particulars of the ballot were appointed.

In this situation were the affairs of the Society when you came out of the King's-Bench on the 17th of April, 1770, only fourteen months since its first establishment. Your election expences of 2973 l. were paid;—your two fines of 1000l. were discharged;—12,000l. of your debts were compounded;—you had 1000l. from the Society, besides all the private presents you received;—you reserved to yourself the 1000l. recovered from Lord Halifax;—and there remained only 6821 l. 13 s. to be compounded of your debts.

In my next I will proceed to shew the return you made to the Society and the public for these obligations; from which may easily be collected your gratitude to the one, and your regard for the other.

JOHN HORNE.

Sent by a select company called the Friends of Liberty *that usually met at a public Inn near the Market.*

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 10.

The 18th of March last, was tried and convicted at a court of oyer and terminer, held here, Captain Zachariah Day, for the murder of Samuel Long, his boatswain, on the high seas, near the island of Cuba; and on the day following, in the same court, was convicted, Thomas Bell, late chief mate of a sloop belonging to Montego-Bay, for piratically robbing and plundering a Spanish schooner, near Cuba, of 44,000 Dollars. They were convicted upon the testimony of some of their vessel's crew, whom they had turned adrift at sea (to the number of 12, in the Spanish schooner, after they had robbed her) without water or provision, but who fortunately arrived here a few days afterwards. Day was executed the 25th of March, and Bell the first of April.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) July 3.

We have an account from the Cherokee country, that the Western Indians have killed four Cherokees, and a man named Joshua Downes.

The Cherokees are endeavouring to get the Creeks to agree to the giving up the lands they propose as a compensation to the traders for their debts which they (the Creeks) claim by conquest, but it is thought the Creeks will never be brought to renounce their claim. Could it be effected, it would be a considerable addition of a body of good land to this province, as well as advantageous to individuals concerned in the Cherokee trade, who have large debts there: However the Cherokees are resolved to give it up, and to support their right; upwards of 40 of them, among whom are the greatest men of that nation, are now running the lines of the lands to be given up, and they threaten the Creeks, if they should interfere, to bring upon them several Indian nations with whom they are in alliance.

NEW-YORK, *August* 15.

Capt. Reeves from Quebec, the 2d of August, Lat. 40, Lon. 63, 35, spoke Jamaica Packet, Capt. Arch. Dunmore, 4 Days from Boston, for Jamaica.

Thursday Morning last the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Marsham, sailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth.

It appears by the Virginia Papers, that in the late dreadful Freshes, about 3 Millions 400 Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, were destroyed in the public Warehouses on James, and Rappahanock Rivers, and that to relieve the Sufferers the Assembly have passed an Act whereby they are entitled to receive from 16 s to 20*s.* per Hundred for the said Tobacco, according to its Quality. To raise this Money the following Taxes are laid, viz.

Upon every 4 wheel'd Carriage, except Waggons, 20*s.* every 2 wheel'd Chaise or Chair 10*s.* every Ordinary Licence 20*s.* on every original Writ, or Subpœna in Chancery in the General Court 2*s*6. every Summons or Petition for lapsed Land, and every Caveat entered in the Secretary's Office, also for every such Writ or Subpœna in an inferior Court 1/3. on every Hogshead of Tobacco passed and delivered to be shipped after the 25th of October next 3*s.* and because the said Taxes cannot be immediately collected, the Treasurer is empowered to issue Treasury Notes to the Amount of £. 30,000 redeemable the 10th of December, 1775.

They have also passed an Act to erect an elegant Marble Statute of his late Excellency the Right Hon. Norborne Baron de Botetourt, with proper Inscriptions, expressing the House's grateful Sense of his Lordship's prudent and wise Administration, and their great Solicitude to perpetuate the Remembrance of those many public and social Virtues which adorn'd his Character; and a Committee is appointed to send for it to Great-Britain.

They also passed Acts for better regulating and disciplining the Militia.

For paying the public Printer £. 450 per Annum, and several other Acts.

NEW-HAVEN, *August* 16.

One day last week, as Deacon —— Foot of Branford, was walking from his house to his pasture, to catch a horse, on finding himself suddenly taken ill, he returned home, and just entering the door, told one of the family he felt strangely, when he fell down, and expired in an instant.

At Philadelphia and New-York, several Persons lost their Lives by drinking cold Water in the late hot Season; one was recovered by a Quantity of Rum being forced down his Throat.

A RECEIPT to cure the Whooping-Cough.

TAKE Spikenard Roots wiped clean, and separated from its woody or inner Part, a small Hat Crown full: Spring Water one Gallon; put the Roots in the Water, and boil it away to three Pints; then strain off the Liquor and press the Roots dry, and to the strained Liquor add of the best Sugar a sufficient Quantity to make a Syrup.

The Dose is two or three Spoonfuls, to be taken after the Fits of Coughing; one Quart will cure any one Person.

SALEM, *August* 20.

We hear that the Article of Intelligence from Portsmouth, inserted in our last, concerning Mr. Barnabas Bradbury's being dead by cutting his Throat, is without Foundation.

Last Thursday a Boy in this Town, about 9 or 10 Years old, in reaching over the Curb of a Well, about 30 Feet deep, pitched in, fell head foremost to the Bottom, where there was 2 or 3 Feet of Water, and got out again (a considerable Part of the Way without any Assistance) with receiving but very little Hurt.

In raising the Frame of a Dwelling House, Yesterday Afternoon, some Part of it gave Way while the Workmen were getting up the Roof, when all the Frame inside fell, and about 40 Persons, who were mostly upon the third Story, came tumbling down, promiscuously, with Timber, Joist, and Boards, quite to the lower Floor, and several of them into the Cellar: But, by a very signal Interposition of Providence, no Lives were lost, nor even any Bones broke; one or two were stunned, who soon recovered, and some were bruised.

FALMOUTH, *in the County of* BARNSTABLE, *July* 13.

This Day the Rev'd Mr. Asarelah Morse was ordained Pastor of the united Church of Annapolis and Granville, in the Province of Nova-Scotia: The Rev. Mr. Stone of Yarmouth began with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. Crocker of Eastham preached a suitable Sermon from 2 Cor. ii. 16. the Rev. Mr. Palmer of Falmouth prayed and gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Hawley of Mashpee prayed after the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. Williams of Sandwich gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.—The whole was conducted with great Decency.

Mr. Morse having preached several Months to the People of the Congregational Perswasion, they gave him an unanimous Call to the Ministry among them; which he accepted; and no Ministers of that Perswasion being near them, he was ordained here by the Desire of the Church and People of Annapolis and Granville.

HALIFAX, August 6.

Saturday last arrived the Ship Brudinall, Capt. Adamson, from London, last from Boston, having on board several Recruits belonging to the 59th, 64th, and 65th Regiments of Foot stationed here.

This Day arrived the Ship Briton, Capt. Hodgson, in seven Weeks from England, in whom came Passenger the Wife of Capt. Gold, Mr. Constable and Family, and several others. In the above Ship we received Prints to the 14th of June.

LONDON,

June 1. A Colony of Germans, having prevoiusly obtained the Emperor's leave, are arrived at Corsica, to cultivate an uninhabited spot in that island.

Letters from Norwich on Wednesday say, that on Monday last the populace rose a second time, on account of the high price of provisions, and did considerable mischief; the women in particular, were very outrageous; they stopped all the carts that were coming to market, and sold the contents at their own prices, and returned the money to the owners.

France has at length effected the great stroke of politics she has been long aiming at. The government is become bankrupt, and the whole score of state debts is rubbed out. All pensions, all annuities, are sunk. All these important resolutions have actually passed the grand Council; and the public declaration of them is expected by the first post.

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Vid. pa. 555.

‖ Vid pa. 478. Vol. 2. ¶ Vid. pa. 305 ~ vid his Sentence pa. 226. Vol. 2. † vid pa. V pa. 555. § vid pa. 29. * Vid pa. 133.